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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1971

Table of international exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Weather forecast for Paris and other locations, including temperature and precipitation.

7,624

Established 1887

Military Sources in India Reveal Aid in Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg. Unimpeachable Indian military sources here today, that despite official denials, Indian troops in East Pakistan have been helping Pakistani soldiers...

India-Pakistan Developments

In addition to the reported crossing of the border between India and East Pakistan, there are other developments...

Third Leaves Saigon After Loop Talks

By Alvin Shuster. A third American official left Saigon after a series of talks with the South Vietnamese government...

At Conservatives' Expense

Extremists Gain in Early Belgian Returns. A federation of two linguistically separate states...

Safety of Envoys On UN's Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—The General Assembly Steering Committee voted unanimously Friday to recommend that the Assembly discuss diplomatic safety in New York...

Japan Repeats Its Protest After U.S. Explosion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—Japan today renewed its protest against the United States underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island...



A three-stage Soviet intermediate range missile rolls through snowstorm in Red Square during parade marking 54th anniversary of Bolshevik revolution.

The Anniversary Parade in Moscow: No Surprises

By Robert G. Kaiser. MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (WP)—Thousands of paraders marched before a small and select audience in Moscow's Red Square today in the traditional anniversary celebration of the "Great October Revolution" of 1917...

Synod Fails to Ask Final Ban On Ordaining of Married Men

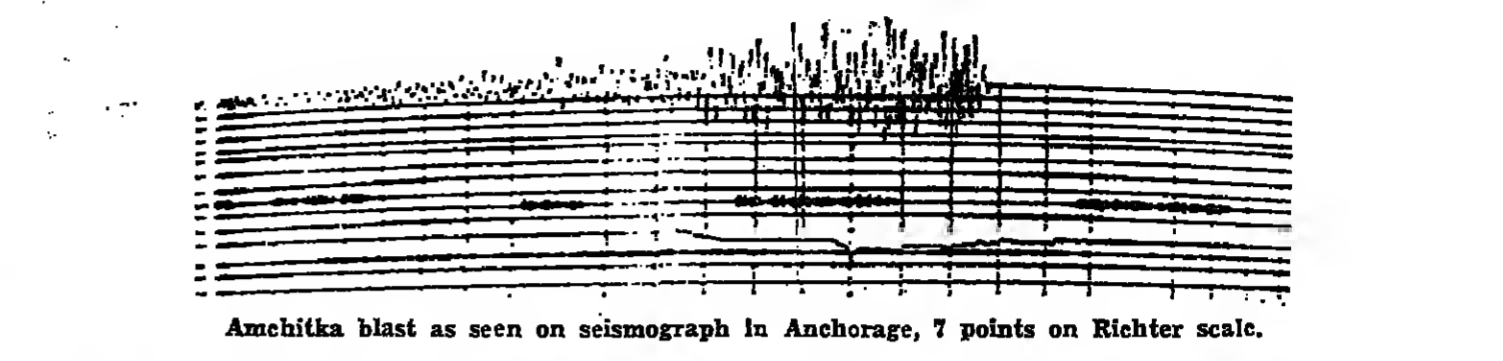
By William R. Mackay. VATICAN CITY, Nov. 7 (WP)—The Synod of Bishops adjourned its third and longest session yesterday after handing Pope Paul VI a report that showed that an unexpectedly large minority of the delegates—44 percent—favored ordination of married men to the priesthood under some circumstances...

Supreme Court's 11th-Hour Ruling Refused, 4-3, to Halt the Experiment

By Fred P. Graham. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT)—Confronted with the government's warning that the international "balance of deterrence" against nuclear war could be upset by any delay of the hydrogen bomb test at Amchitka Island, the Supreme Court voted 4 to 3 yesterday not to postpone the blast...

Amchitka Blast Felt 200 Miles; Yields Predicted 5 Megatons

No Quakes, Tidal Wave Or Radiation. By Wallace Turner. AMCHITKA ISLAND, Alaska, Nov. 7 (NYT)—The controversial Cannikin bomb test was executed yesterday at 11 a.m. Eering Sea time (2300 GMT) after the Supreme Court refused to order a delay...



Amchitka blast as seen on seismograph in Anchorage, 7 points on Richter scale.

Amchitka Blast Felt 200 Miles; Yields Predicted 5 Megatons



AFTERMATH—Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James Schlesinger (right) and Maj. Gen. Edward Giller, AEC Assistant General Manager for military application, examine cracks cleaved into Amchitka Island Saturday after the underground test.

Nixon Got Message Quickly: 'No Complications' on A-Test

By Terence Smith. KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 7 (NYT)—Minutes after the controversial underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island, word was flashed to President Nixon at his weekend home here that there had been "no complications..."

Japan Repeats Its Protest After U.S. Explosion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—Japan today renewed its protest against the United States underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island immediately after the detonation was confirmed here...

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Step-Up Expected

Laird Ends Saigon Pullout Talks

(Continued from Page 1) ... troop strength to the barest minimum next year, perhaps to as few as 10,000 or even less.

Talks to Continue ... With about nine days to go before the President speaks, the discussions here the last three days—to be continued in Washington—were said to include the following questions:

- Should Mr. Nixon's announcement go beyond a few months and provide a timetable of withdrawal for as long as a year from now?
Should the pace of the withdrawals, which undoubtedly will be stepped up, be a modest increase from the present level of 14,000 a month to about 18,000 or a dramatic jump to about 20,000?
Should the President also announce a cutback in the level of American air support at a time when the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in Laos is beginning to dry out and the extent of the enemy effort to infiltrate men and weapons this year remains unclear?

Mr. Laird implied that the pace of American withdrawals could be increased. He cited the "tremendous progress" of the South Vietnamese military and its "increased combat effectiveness on the ground and in the air and sea." He also said that South Vietnam now has a reasonable chance to survive, one of the criteria set by Mr. Nixon for determining the pace of American troop withdrawals. American troop strength is scheduled to drop to 184,000 by Dec. 1.

U.S. Infantry in Viet Battle; Combat Role of Aussies Ends

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—One of the last U.S. Army infantry units still in Vietnam battled Communists east of Saigon yesterday as South Vietnamese troops fought on other sides of the capital. The clashes killed 46 Viet Cong, the U.S. Command said.

In Cambodia, three persons were killed and at least 15 others seriously wounded in Phnom Penh tonight when a grenade was thrown into a group of card players.

The fighting east of Saigon was led by the 1st Air Cavalry Division Brigade, the only U.S. infantry force left in the Southern three-quarters of Vietnam, the U.S. Command said.

Spokesmen said there were no American casualties. The Air Cavalry troops, backed by helicopters firing rockets and machine guns, killed seven Communists.

role in Vietnam ended today when 1,100 men withdrew from their main base, Nui Dat, southeast of Saigon.

South Korea announced in Seoul yesterday that it was planning to pull out 10,000 soldiers from South Vietnam by next June, cutting to 40,000 its troop strength here. It is the first cutback by South Korea since its forces were first sent here in March 1965.

President Park Chung Hee said in a statement that the decision had been taken because the pacification and Vietnamization programs had progressed smoothly in South Vietnam.

South Vietnam's new vice-president, Tran Van Huong, paid a call Friday on his predecessor, Nguyen Cao Ky, arousing speculation that the government was trying to patch up the feud with Mr. Ky. Mr. Huong stayed for 20 minutes at Mr. Ky's house at Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

White House Denial ... KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The White House said yesterday that no final decision has been made on the pace of future U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

Following reports that Secretary Laird had informed the South Vietnamese of a speed-up in withdrawals, a presidential spokesman said that President Nixon would reach a decision on the future pullout rate and announce it on or about Nov. 15.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that he did not know how the report originated. Mr. Laird, who ended an inspection tour of Vietnam yesterday, had told the South Vietnamese that the United States is speeding up the rate of withdrawal.



TROIKA—Celebrating the 54th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Moscow yesterday are, from left to right on Lenin's mausoleum: Premier Alexei Kosygin; President Nikolai Podgorny and the Communist party First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Russia Puts Its Might on Parade

(Continued from Page 1) Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd was not especially strident.

The Soviet defense minister, Marshal A.A. Grechko, made a brief speech after opening the parade himself in an open limousine. He said that "the aggressive forces of imperialism have not given up their expansionist

and adventurist schemes," so "one of the most important tasks is to raise the defense capacity of the U.S.S.R., the combat power of the Soviet armed forces, their vigilance and constant preparedness." But he named no specific adversaries, and he spoke also of the Soviet Union's current "peace offensive," including the recent visits of Soviet leaders abroad. He

said there was a real chance for achieving security in Europe.

Pravda on Float ... One novel float in the parade itself consisted of a large reproduction of Pravda's front page on the day after the conclusion of Mr. Brezhnev's recent visit to France, and a picture of a smiling Mr. Brezhnev waving at Frenchmen on a Paris street.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to France, and a picture of a smiling Mr. Brezhnev waving at Frenchmen on a Paris street. Mr. Brezhnev's visit to France, and a picture of a smiling Mr. Brezhnev waving at Frenchmen on a Paris street. Mr. Brezhnev's visit to France, and a picture of a smiling Mr. Brezhnev waving at Frenchmen on a Paris street.

TV viewers saw numerous shots of the leadership watching the parade from their familiar perch. Mr. Brezhnev got by far the most attention from the cameras.

Walkout in Moscow ... MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—China's chargé d'affaires last night walked out of a Kremlin rally to mark the 54th anniversary of the Russian Revolution in protest against a charge that his country's leaders followed a "splitting anti-Soviet line."

The rally was attended by Mr. Brezhnev. The speaker, Politburo member Viktor Grishin, called for normal relations with China, but cautioned that "serious progress can only be made if there is a mutual desire for cooperation."

Chargé d'affaires MA Le rose from his seat and walked out when Mr. Grishin added: "Unfortunately the Chinese leadership continues its splitting anti-Soviet line."

Message From Chinese ... TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP)—China held out an olive branch to the Soviet Union today.

China, in a message of congratulations on the anniversary of the revolution, told the Soviet Union she holds that "the controversies of principle" between the two nations should not affect state relations.

Missile Shipments Denied

Soviet Airlift of Spare Parts For Indian Jets Is Reported

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Indian and Soviet transport planes are operating an airlift between the two countries to build up the stockpile of parts for the Indian Air Force's Soviet MIG-21 and Su-7 jet fighters, defense sources disclosed today.

They called the airlift a continuing one and indicated that there had been a recent increase in the number of flights into military airports at Bombay and New Delhi.

The disclosure of moves to build up the reserve of parts followed a visit to India last week by Soviet Air Marshal Pavel S. Koutchakov, commander of the air force. The sources declined to link the two, however.

The disclosure came amid continuing reports of intrusions by Pakistani jet fighters along India's western frontier.

throughout the capital for use by civilians in the event of attack. Maj. Gen. Bhagwalk Singh, director of civil defense, also announced yesterday that surprise blackout exercises would be held in the capital and surrounding communities.

Bengali guerrillas reportedly shot and killed a rightist member of the East Pakistan regional assembly today, killed two rightist political party members and wounded another in an attack near Dacca.

Reports there said one of the dead was Sultan Uddin, who was elected unopposed to the regional East Pakistan assembly, a weak replacement member of the outlawed Awami League, which led the struggle for autonomy from West Pakistan.

Dental on Missiles ... The sources who reported the airlift denied that transport planes were bringing additional surface-to-air missiles to India now.

[There were reports in Paris last week that large numbers of Soviet Antonov-14 and Ilyushin-18 aircraft were landing in Cairo and being refueled for flights to India. These reports, which could not be confirmed, put the number of such aircraft at 30. It was said that the Antonov transports were each capable of carrying two un assembled MIGs.]

[It was speculated that a visit by Soviet Air Marshal Koutchakov to Cairo the week before had as its main purpose the arrangement of the transshipment of supplies to India.]

The Indian Air Force has about 210 MIG-21 fighters and at least 140 Su-7 fighter-bombers supplied by the Soviet Union. MIG-21s are also being built in India, but some of the parts must be shipped in from the Soviet Union.

Russia has been the major supplier of military equipment to India since major U.S. arms aid was halted in 1965 during fighting with Pakistan.

Official spokesmen in New Delhi said West Pakistan F-104 Starfighter jets violated Indian airspace twice Friday. Indian jets chased them off, the government said.

Indian news agencies reported today that border security forces killed seven Pakistani Army soldiers and wounded several others in an exchange of fire across the border with East Pakistan yesterday. No Indian casualties were reported.

The incident was said to have occurred at the border between India's West Bengal State and the Khasia district of East Pakistan.

Bengali rebels today shot and killed two rightist political party members and wounded another in an attack at Narayanganj, 11 miles from Dacca.

Trenches for New Delhi ... NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (AP)—Civil defense authorities have announced plans to dig trenches

China Pledges Resolute Aid For Pakistan

PEKING, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—China today pledged its support for Pakistan in the event of "foreign aggression."

Acting Foreign Minister Chen Peng-tel said: "Our Pakistani friends may rest assured that should Pakistan be subjected to foreign aggression, the Chinese government and people will as always resolutely support the Pakistani government and people in their just struggle to defend their state, sovereignty and national independence."

At the same time, he said Pakistani people should seek reasonable settlement of the Pakistan crisis. It was an internal question and interference by another country was not permissible, he said.

Mr. Chi spoke at a state luncheon toward the end of a visit here by Pakistan's special envoy, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with a civilian and military delegation.

Bhutto Sees Press ... At a news conference tonight Mr. Bhutto said the results of the delegation's two days of talks here should be deterrent to aggression in Asia.

He said that Indian threats brought about a grave situation that required Pakistan to consult its friends but declined to answer questions on whether the visit had resulted in promises of increased Chinese military aid.

"We cannot reveal our hands and tell you what measures we have taken to guarantee our national independence and state sovereignty," he said.

An apparent oblique reference to the visit last week of a high-level Soviet military delegation to India, Mr. Bhutto said would be better if the crisis facing Asian countries was dealt with in Asia.

U.S. Plans to Cut Off Arms To Pakistan, Indians Report

By Don Shannon ... NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The United States will announce Tuesday an arms cutoff to Pakistan, a source close to India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday.

India has urged the United States to do this to force Pakistan's president, Mohammed Yahya Khan to seek a political compromise in East Pakistan, where central government troops have been carrying on a campaign of ruthless military suppression of the Bangla Desh independence movement since last March.

The action, also demanded by many administration critics, apparently resulted from Mrs. Gandhi's conference with President Nixon Thursday and Friday in Washington. She arrived in Paris today for talks with French leaders tomorrow and Tuesday.

In New York yesterday, she said it is not the troops confronting each other on India's border with West Pakistan but the situation inside East Pakistan—that is "threatening the peace of the subcontinent."

Mrs. Gandhi indicated that she herself would like to have intervened in the situation more vigorously.

"The people of East Bengal (East Pakistan) think we are doing far too little for them, and I agree," she said.

Addressing the question of why India has refused to permit United Nations observers along its East Pakistan border, a refusal she said.

2 Handcuff Selves In Soviet Embassy ... WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Two university students identified as members of the Jewish Defense League entered the Soviet Embassy Friday evening during a reception honoring the October Revolution and handcuffed themselves to an iron grillwork railing a short distance from the host, Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Police and U.S. Secret Service agents were called in to cut the students loose and hustle them out of the embassy to police headquarters.

Both were arrested, police said.

Cyclone Hits E. Pakistan, Loses Power

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The second cyclone from the Bay of Bengal in eight days spent itself over India's Assam State today after causing widespread damage in southern coastal areas of East Pakistan. No deaths were reported in Pakistan.

The Pakistan radio, monitored here, said the cyclone had been considerably less intense than the one that struck India's eastern coast Oct. 28, killing an estimated total of 10,000 persons.

The radio said the latest storm had diminished to a tropical depression but was causing widespread rain in northern East Pakistan and over the jungles of southern Assam State.

Moves Up the Delta ... The storm struck East Pakistan's southern part of Cox's Bazaar and four neighboring islands Friday, causing heavy damage to property, and swept up the delta, the Pakistan radio said.

Unlike the storm that hit India's coast, there was no accompanying tidal wave.

Between 100 and 200 Indian fishermen who put out to sea Friday from Puri, the holy Hindu city of Orissa State, were missing and feared dead after they were caught in the second storm, officials said.

Laos Devalues Money by 20% ... VIENTIANE, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Laotian government announced today a 20 percent devaluation of its currency, the kip.

The devaluation takes effect tomorrow when the kip will be exchanged at a rate of 800, instead of the previous 500, to \$1.

The devaluation was decided upon after a series of meetings between the Laotian cabinet and representatives of the International Monetary Fund, government sources said.

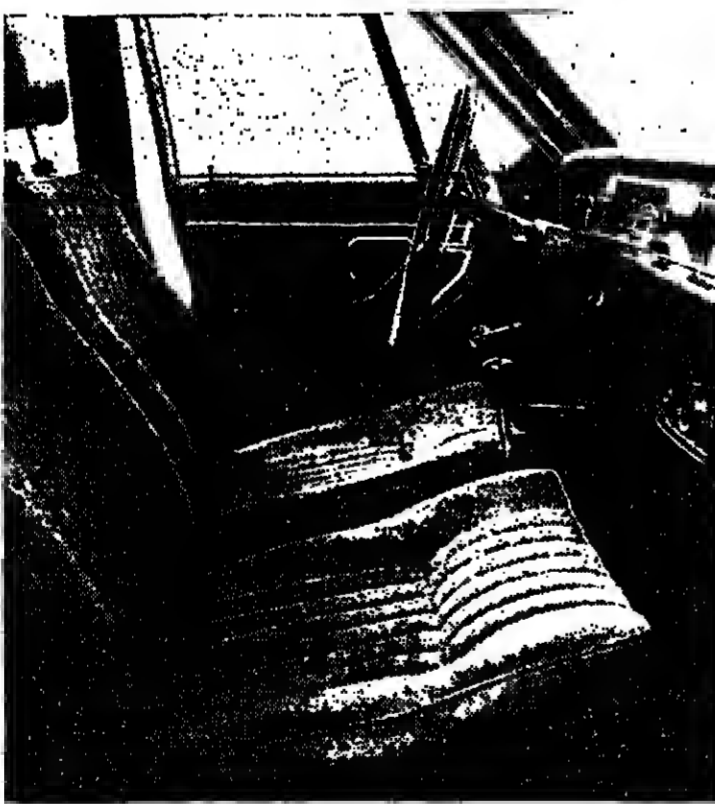


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The new 164 E and 1800 ES ... For 1972 there's a new version of the 6-cylinder, 3-litre Volvo 164—the 164 E with 175 hp SAE and electronic fuel injection for instant response, higher top speed and safer overtaking. Then there's the new 1800 ES fastback with a roomy luggage compartment that makes it an excellent car for long trips. In common with the 140 series, which also includes one version with electronic fuel injection, the 1972 Volvo 164 has better lumbar support, improved automatic gearbox with floor mounted gear lever and a re-designed dashboard—all for your comfort.



Some of the interior news of the 140 series: New short gear lever, re-designed dashboard, new head restraints and re-designed seating.

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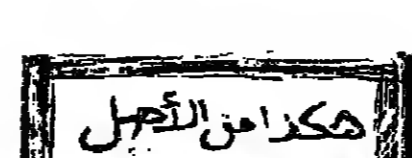
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Austria: Fritz Häusermann, Vogelsgrasse 8307 EFFRETIKON, Tel. 32 32 21
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WEATHER

Table with columns for city, temperature (C/F), and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BOMBAY, BRUSSELS, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, GENEVA, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, SOFIA, STOCKHOLM, TEL AVIV, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.



# Spare Helms Gets Key Role as U.S. Revamps Intelligence System

By Benjamin Welles

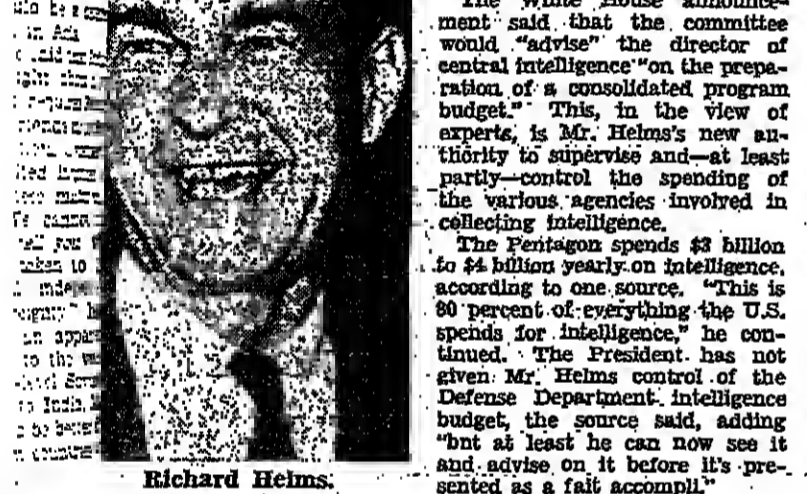
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—President Nixon has given Richard Helms, his director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the key role in the revamping of the U.S. global intelligence system.

The White House issued a statement Friday under circumstances strongly suggesting that Helms was designated to attract as much public notice as possible in announcing details of a far-reaching reorganization in the intelligence field.

Intelligence experts here believe Mr. Helms, armed with his presidential backing, may be in coming months to cut \$1 billion from the \$5 billion to \$4 billion that the United States annually spends to ascertain its own and Chinese Communist intelligence developments through satellites, electronic eavesdropping, secret agents and other means.

Mr. Helms' new role is being reorganized under the Office of Management and Budget, at least a year, makes these changes, informants say.

It gives Mr. Helms the authority to pass on the budgets of the nation's foreign intelligence agencies, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency.



Richard Helms

# Off U 13 Hostages Safe, Austria Captures 2 of 3 Jailbreakers

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Two of the 13 hostages who were taken in a desperate 48-hour prison break will be charged with "a pile of things," police said today.

The two convicts, who had been imprisoned for robbery and other crimes, surrendered to police Saturday evening. All 13 hostages had set in fleeing Krenns prison, 60 miles west of Vienna, where they included one policeman and a judge—released unharmed.

Various thefts in the 48-hour dash for freedom, the men stole police uniforms, 50,000 schillings (\$2,000) in cash, at least six cars and food and wine worth 1,000 schillings (\$40).

The third convict, Adolph and, 38, left the group early Saturday, and police said today they had lost his trail.

At the start of the drama, Helms had said they would not use violence to recapture the prisoners because "we are not going to take any risks where innocent people are involved."

The convicts broke out of the prison Thursday evening after five hostages, including a judge, and including officials to them a station wagon.

Adding two of the hostages—a major and a prison hearing—they drove to Vienna. At a road station here, they considered a taxi and told the driver to drive to police headquarters. In making the driver a scapegoat, they also seized a woman.

Front of headquarters they stated with Police Chief

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CATCH-ALL—Protest march Saturday in New York. The demonstration started out by protesting American presence in Vietnam, then spread out to include such causes as against Amchitka nuclear test, better jobs and, even, "gay" liberation front.

# In 17 Cities U.S. Anti-War Parades Fail To Draw Predicted Turnouts

By Martin Gansberg

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Thousands of men, women and children from the metropolitan area joined in a parade here yesterday to protest the war in Vietnam, the wage freeze, racism, prisoner deaths in the revolt at Attica state prison and the atomic test at Amchitka Island.

The parade, sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition as part of a nationwide, 17-city demonstration against the war, drew contingents from many walks of life—elderly people representing social groups, college and high school students, union delegations and community organizations. They came from throughout the city, from nearby New Jersey, Nassau and Suffolk Counties and Connecticut.

According to the Associated Press, police said about 5,000 marched in the parade up Sixth Avenue to the Ship Meadow in Central Park, where they were joined by about 500 Columbia University students for a rally. The Washington Post said about 2,500 attended a similar rally at the Ellipse, just south of the White House, while 3,000 were demonstrating in Atlanta, and San Francisco had the day's largest turnout, 10,000.

Reuters said 3,000 protesters met in a Denver park. United Press International reported that first estimates put the nationwide turnout at fewer than 35,000—a far cry from the "hundreds of thousands and, hopefully, millions" forecast by the organizers.

# Stewardesses, Pilots Charter Anti-Hijack Flight for UN

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A dozen air stewardesses, all victims of hijackers, served drinks and chatted with 80 UN delegates aboard a jumbo jet named for James E. Hartley, who was killed in a mid-air struggle with a gunman.

Tired of inaction on measures to combat air piracy, the girls and 18 pilots involved in hijackings decided to charter a Pan American Boeing-747.

They used the plane yesterday to take the diplomats on a round trip from New York to Montreal and tell them what it was like to fly with a gun at one's neck or a bomb aboard ready to explode.

One of them, Capt. Carl Greenwood of National Airlines, holds the world record for hijackings. His plane was taken over by gunmen three times between March, 1969, and October, 1970, but he told the UN dignitaries sadly: "It's a record I could have done without."

Then there was Nancy Davis, a hostess hijacked on her first flight. She calmly explained that by winning the confidence of the hijacker—a convicted murderer—she had persuaded him to allow the passengers to leave the aircraft, and eventually to surrender.

The saddest story was that of Capt. Robert Wilbur, whose first officer, James Hartley, was killed by a hijacker in March, 1970. Capt. Wilbur said that the hijacker shot the first officer twice in the back. Mr. Hartley, although fatally wounded, disarmed the gunman but not before he had shot the captain in both arms.

Capt. Wilbur, who landed the aircraft safely despite his wounds, told the diplomats: "If it had not been for Jim Hartley, I would not be here today."

More than 1,500 crew members and at least 15,000 passengers have been involved in hijackings on civil airways around the world. The flight crews who organized yesterday's trip had one aim in view: to persuade UN ambassadors to press their countries to ratify three international conventions covering prosecution for the hijacker in the country of arrival or his extradition, and severe penalties for attacks against persons in an aircraft for sabotage and bombings endangering an airliner in flight.

# Tito Ends Visit To Canada, Stops In London a Day

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—President Tito of Yugoslavia ended his five-day visit to Canada and arrived here today in a Soviet-built Yugoslav jet for an unofficial one-day visit before returning home.

A Canadian-Yugoslav communiqué said "both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the expansion of Canadian-Yugoslav relations and assessed the future prospects as encouraging."

The communiqué disclosed that Yugoslavia planned to buy about \$40 million worth of locomotives under an agreement reached during his visit. The locomotives, to be built by MLW Ltd. in Montreal, would be financed through Canadian export assistance loans.

The communiqué also said negotiations were under way for "loans amounting to approximately \$100 million for projects in the chemical, aircraft, mining, transportation and tourist industries."

# Mrs. Nixon to Ghana

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon has added a stop in Ghana to the trip to Africa she will make in January. The President's wife will represent the United States Jan. 3 at the inauguration of Liberia's President William B. Tolbert. She is then expected to visit Ghana.

# Lisbon Cholera Ended

LISBON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Health authorities announced today that the cholera epidemic in the Lisbon area south of the Tagus River was ended. No new cases had been reported in the past 12 days, they said.

# Notes \$4.7 Billion Is Unspent Mansfield Doubts Aid Plans Will Get Priority in Senate

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WFP).—The majority leader Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., virtually ruled out yesterday rush consideration of a measure to keep the foreign aid program from expiring Nov. 15.

He said the program has \$4.7 billion in unspent money that could be used to pay salaries and keep the Agency for International Development from closing.

The State Department contends that its foreign aid machinery can be kept intact only by a resolution authorizing continued spending at the current \$3.1 billion-a-year level.

An opponent of foreign aid in its current form, Sen. Mansfield disagreed with this end added at his weekly news conference that he had asked Controller General Elmer B. Staats for a ruling on how the \$4.7 billion can be spent.

The House is scheduled to take up a continuing resolution for foreign aid and for other agencies, including the Defense Department, that are still awaiting passage of their appropriations bills. But in the Senate, Mr. Mansfield said, "I don't see how we can get it before the 16th with all this other stuff piling up."

# Jury of 4 Women, 8 Men for 3d Trial Of Huey Newton

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP).—A jury of eight men and four women was sworn Friday for the retrial of Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton on a voluntary manslaughter charge in the 1967 death of an Oakland policeman.

Newton was originally charged with murder in the death of Oakland policeman John Frey in a shooting in which Newton himself was wounded.

His first trial in 1968 convicted him of manslaughter, which was reversed on appeal and a new trial ordered after he had served 22 months in all.

His first retrial ended in a hung jury last August.

# Pilot Ejects, Jet Crosses 2 States, Then Crashes

FRESNO, Calif., Nov. 7 (Reuters).—An unmanned Corsair fighter-bomber streaked 330 nautical miles across two states and crashed near Salt Lake City after its pilot accidentally ejected in Nevada.

A spokesman for Leucore naval air station revealed Friday. The pilot had released dummy bombs on a training bomb run near Fallon, 55 miles east of Reno, Nev., and was returning to base when he ejected.

No one was injured in the plane crash, the spokesman said, although the pilot, Lt. John Panetta, 26, suffered minor injuries.

# Police Disperse 300 Rightists in March in Rome

ROME, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A police charge dispersed 300 rightist demonstrators who were marching in central Rome last night to protest an earlier anti-Fascist demonstration of 5,000 high school students.

Scuffles broke out as police moved to stop about 300 rightists from marching on parliament in an unauthorized demonstration.

In the earlier demonstration the students converged on the Education Ministry chanting "Fascism shall not pass."



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# W. Germany and Britain Challenge French Security Conference Stand

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRACCIANO, Italy, Nov. 7.—France came under criticism from West Germany and Britain yesterday over an issue involving the future security of Europe, as foreign ministers from the 10 states that would comprise an enlarged European Economic Community met here to plan diplomatic moves for 1972.

The 10 formally agreed to hold a summit conference next year to map the course for their bloc and define the relationships they want externally, particularly with the United States and the Soviet Union.

They discussed preparations for a second major conference that may be held next year—an East-West meeting to deal with Euro-

pean security and broader European economic cooperation.

Moscow has been pressing for such an encounter. With the continued relaxation of tensions following a preliminary settlement of East-West differences on Berlin, there is general sympathy in the West for such a meeting.

Context of Dispute

The French have argued that the security conference should not take up the question of mutual and balanced force reductions on the Continent. It was in this context that the French position came under some light fire from the British and West German foreign ministers, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Walter Scheel.

Some observers found it significant that in the 10-nation

meeting 90 percent of the time was taken up by Sir Alec, Mr. Scheel and the French foreign minister, Maurice Schumann. This was seen as a sign of the triangular power relationship emerging within the bloc.

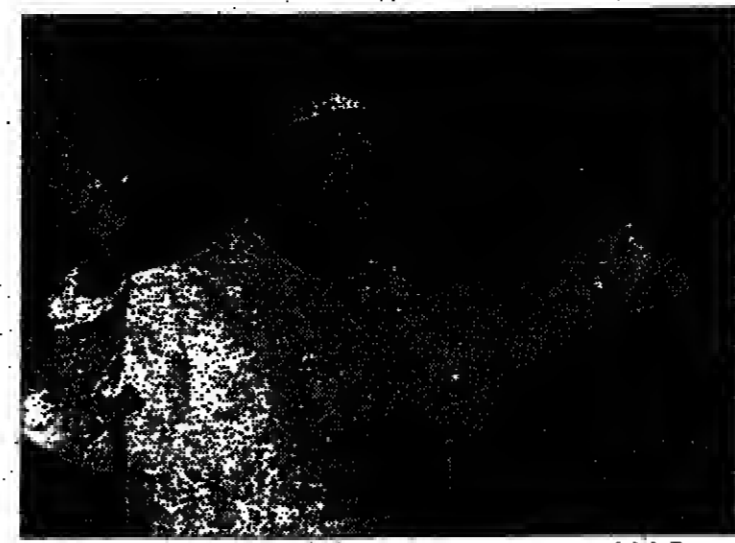
The French are against the whole idea of balanced troop reductions. They maintain that balance cannot exist when it is a question of Soviet forces pulling back, say, 100 or 200 miles while American forces withdraw 3,000 miles. They further argue that the issue provides one more case in which Washington and Moscow would deal with themselves over a matter of vital interest to Europe.

Argument Reversed

The West German and British ministers turned the French argument around at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Scheel, whose comments were echoed by Sir Alec, said that if the security conference did not have troop reductions on the agenda, the Soviet Union and the United States would simply discuss the question privately in much the same manner as the two powers are now negotiating limitations on strategic armaments. In such a case, Mr. Scheel and Sir Alec maintained, Europe would really have no say.

Sir Alec stressed on the increasing dangerous situation on the Indian subcontinent. He told the other ministers that he strongly feared that war would break out between India and Pakistan, conference sources said.

Reporting on the recent visit to London of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, he said that he found her "both depressed and depressing."



SPEECH AND PRAYER—Pope Paul VI at closing session of the World Synod of Bishops on Saturday in Rome.

# Synod Fails to Ask Final Ban On Ordaining of Married Men

(Continued from Page 1)

out of an impasse over the celibacy rule by handing Pope Paul two conflicting recommendations.

One proposition, endorsed by 107 delegates according to results disclosed yesterday, urged retention of the present rule, which permits the ordination of married men to the Latin rite priesthood only in individual exceptions specifically authorized by the Pope.

The other proposal, backed by 87, suggested that the Pope might broaden the exceptions to the rule to admit married men to the priesthood in particular areas or situations where there is a "pastoral need" for their services.

Two delegates abstained.

Possibility Alive

The size of the minority group served to keep alive the possibility that groups of married men might be ordained to the Latin rite priesthood in the foreseeable future, although Pope Paul's praise of priestly celibacy in his speech suggested there will be no immediate changes.

"It follows from your discussions that the bishops of the entire Catholic world wish to retain intact that absolute gift by which the priest is dedicated to God; and a not unimportant part of that gift—in the Latin church—the sacred celibacy," the Pontiff said.

"We therefore confirm these sentiments of the synod, exception being made of the discipline of the venerable Eastern churches, which are ever dear to us."

In their report to the Pontiff, the synod delegates stressed that they did not propose any changes in the ancient custom by which several of the Eastern-rite Catholic churches allow married men to serve as priests, though not as bishops.

The delegates also declared that priests should serve as neither leaders nor active members of political parties, except by permission of their bishops, and in some circumstances should give up their political rights as citizens, if such sacrifices would help to preserve unity among their lay people.

Final Balloting

In votes taken and tabulated in their final session, the delegates approved by overwhelming majorities the revisions to the declaration on justice that were hastily drafted on Thursday.

Léon Cardinal Duval of Algiers, one of the three presidents of the synod, admitted to the delegates that the text on which they voted had "shortcomings" and that the document would not be published until later after editing and polishing.

Newsmen were briefed by Vatican spokesmen on the broad outlines of the document, however, and an unofficial Latin text and translation was also in circulation.

Despite repeated requests by delegates for specific recommendations for action for justice, the 3,500-word document was largely an enunciation of principles. The drafters ignored, for example, a request called to the synod last month by the bishops of Chile, asking for moral guidelines on the expropriation of the property of foreign corporations, a major political issue under Chile's Marxist government.

They also refused to denounce specific villains, although Por-

tugal, South Africa and Israel were among those recommended by some delegates.

Among the specific recommendations, the document used some of its strongest language to condemn to rich nations the subsidization of the poor nations of the world and preferential treatment in world trade.

"We urge every time the richer nations close themselves to this ideal of subdivision and world responsibility," the delegates said.

They also condemned the failure of the rich nations and international agencies to consult the developing world on recent trade and monetary decisions. Such a failure, they said, "constitute an example of lack of authority which is inadmissible in a just and responsible world order."

Criticized by 3 Bishops

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 7 (AP)—Two liberal bishops publicly criticized the process and the results of the synod yesterday.

"If you wanted something medicinal," the Most Rev. John Gran, bishop of Orléans, said at a round-table discussion Friday night, "you couldn't have picked a better system than the one we had."

He said that the synod fathers, after five weeks of debates on the "priesthood" and "social justice," were going home "with empty hands."

"I'm sure the Holy Father doesn't need social teaching," said the Most Rev. Alexander Carter of Saint-Sauveur, Canada, who joined in the round-table discussion. "What we need is to talk to the people. The social thinking of popes is ahead of that of bishops, that of bishops ahead of priests and that of priests possibly ahead of people."

There was no debate, no exchange, he added of the synod. "We would not tolerate this in our conference at home. I hope it can be changed before the next synod."

However, the Canadian prelate cautioned against describing the synod as "a failure." He said that it taught bishops that solutions to local problems cannot be made on a universal level and gave bishops an insight into situations in Asia and Africa.

Bishop Gran criticized the synod for being "too concerned with the Latin rite." He seconded Bishop Carter's comment about the impossibility of universal solutions, then said:

"We see a slow dissolution going on in the Latin rite. This may sound heretical, but the Latin rite should be dissolved. Big areas of the church can rule themselves. As time goes on, the regionalization of the church will necessarily increase."

"Already many powers that were once wielded by the Roman Curia have been given to bishops. This process is accelerating—and it needs to."

He spoke of the Roman Catholic Church as a "big animal" that had been moving slowly but now was breaking up into pieces.

Snow Shuts Swiss Passes

SION, Switzerland, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The first heavy snow of the winter today closed three Alpine passes in the mountainous southwest Swiss canton of Valais, the Nufenen, the Furka, and the Grimsel.

# French Await Brandt's Reply On a Franco-German Summit

PARIS, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The French government is awaiting an answer from West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to President Georges Pompidou's message expressing willingness to hold an early Franco-German summit meeting to try to smooth out their monetary differences.

Official sources Friday night confirmed a report on Oct. 26 that Mr. Pompidou had told Mr. Brandt, before sending him a formal message last week, that he agreed in principle with the chancellor's suggestion that a summit should be held before its scheduled January date.

The sources also said they were

surprised at critical reaction in the West German press to Mr. Pompidou's reply.

Paris had let Mr. Brandt know through diplomatic channels last month that it would be sending him a favorable reply to his suggestion, made on Oct. 18, for an early summit. The French said that the reply would be sent after the visit of Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev to France, which ended on Oct. 30.

The official sources said they did not attach any diplomatic importance to the German press reaction.

Brandt Proposal

Mr. Brandt proposed holding an early summit, before the normally scheduled date provided for by the 1963 Franco-German Friendship Treaty, in an attempt to bridge the gap between the French and German stands on the international monetary crisis.

While the Germans have allowed the marks to float since last May to its current position of about 10 percent above its old dollar parity, the French have remained adamant against revaluing the franc and are insisting on a return to a system of fixed parities.

French sources said that besides the monetary question the two leaders might also examine their countries' policies on the future of Europe, East-West relations and European security. This would lead to a working meeting including the other Common Market countries, the sources added.

The sources said Mr. Pompidou, in his formal letter to Mr. Brandt, proposed to meet Mr. Brandt alone in order to have a really deep discussion, and added that Mr. Pompidou was anxious to avoid vagueness and have the problems to be discussed clearly formulated. He suggested a meeting late this month.

The sources said that they believed Mr. Brandt probably would reply early this week to Mr. Pompidou's letter.

# Castro Grets 19 Sugar Experts Expelled by U.S.

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro personally greeted a group of Cuban experts expelled from the United States when they flew into Havana airport.

The 19 experts and three crew members of a Soviet-built plane arrived without visas in New Orleans 10 days ago. They were held by U.S. Immigration authorities and not allowed to attend an international sugar conference there.

Havana radio reported that Mr. Castro met them last night at Havana airport and spoke with them for more than an hour.

Maj. Diocles Turra, head of the Cuban Army's sugar harvest command, Jesus Montaña, the minister of communications, and relatives of the experts were also among the welcoming party.

The radio report described the U.S. action in refusing to let the Cuban attend the conference as "arbitrary."

# Eva Peron's Reburial May Be Held in Week

MADRID, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The embalmed body of Eva Peron, kept in the home of Juan D. Peron for two months, will be reburied at a convent near Madrid this week, sources close to the former Argentine dictator said today.

Mrs. Peron died of cancer at 53 in 1952, when Mr. Peron, now 76, ruled Argentina. The body disappeared when he was ousted in 1955 and was returned to him from a secret grave site in Italy last September.

# Bonn Encouraged by Speech On Berlin by E. German Chief

BOHN, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—West German government spokesman Ruediger Wehmar yesterday denied that there was any discord between Bonn and Paris over their impending summit conference.

He said there were no grounds for newspaper reports that the French government wanted the West German Economic and Finance Minister, Karl Schiller, to be replaced.

# Thousands Visit De Gaulle Grave Year After Death

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, France, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Thousands of people gathered today at the grave of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to mark his death a year ago Tuesday.

At a hilltop facing Germany they planted a little wooden Cross of Lorraine, symbol of the French resistance during World War II.

The sign expressed a wish years ago that when he died it be a Cross of Lorraine built from solid stone over this village, to commemorate France's rebirth and reconciliation with Germany.

About 15,000 people traveled to this eastern village to help a fund-raising campaign for the memorial.

Mrs. Yvonne de Gaulle attended a mass in the village church with her husband, Charles de Gaulle. She did not stop at the tomb of her husband.

# Japanese Train Barrier at 126

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Japan's "supertrain" smashed into a barrier on the city's main railway line today while traveling an hour.

Police, reporting it was not damaged, said the train's high-speed attempt in 1964 to link the western city of Osaka succeeded.

# Spessard Holland, Dem., Fla., Served in Senate 25 Years

BARTOW, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP)—Spessard Holland, 73, a Democratic U.S. senator from Florida for 25 years until his retirement last January, died yesterday.

Sen. Holland served four consecutive terms in the U.S. Senate. He crusaded for 13 years there to overturn the congressional and presidential poll tax, eventually bringing to the Senate floor in 1962 what became the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on Jan. 23, 1964. It barred the poll tax in any election for federal office.

As Florida's governor during World War II, he established the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as an independent agency and was instrumental in persuading the federal government to establish Everglades National Park.

Born in this Polk County community, Sen. Holland received his bachelor degree from Emory University in Atlanta and his law degree from the University of Florida.

He enlisted in the Coast Artillery in World War I and later was

# Obituaries

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 7 (AP)—Sam (Toothpick) Jones, 45, who won 100 games in the major leagues, died in West Virginia University Hospital of cancer Friday.

Jones, also nicknamed Sad Sam, had been a patient at the hospital for various periods since June 1.

He won 21 games for the San Francisco Giants in 1929 and in 1935 pitched a no-hitter for the Chicago Cubs against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

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Owner Flies to Athens

Onassis, Greek Regime Agree to Scrap \$600 Million Deal

Projects, including an oil refinery, a power plant and an aluminum industry.

After the sudden skyrocketing of crude oil prices and freight rates in 1970, Mr. Onassis sought a revision of these terms. He claimed that the Greek government's eight-month delay in ratifying the contract upset all his calculations and diminished his "credibility" among foreign creditors.

Last March he submitted his case to international arbitration declaring that if the Swiss arbitrator insisted that the contract was binding on Mr. Onassis, the Greek regime should be compelled to make good anticipated losses of \$1.03 billion to \$1.223 billion due to the difference in oil prices and freights.

While both sides refused today to elaborate on the compromise, which is expected to be officially confirmed tomorrow, sources said the termination of the contract was pegged on three points:

1. The Greek government would return to Mr. Onassis his \$7 million guarantee issued by an American bank one year ago to back up his pledge to make industrial investments.

2. Mr. Onassis dropped his demand for \$20 million from the government as compensation for his expenses related to the contract.

3. The arbitration procedure by which Mr. Onassis claimed damages for over \$1 billion in case he were compelled to fulfill his commitments would be called off.

The voiding of the Onassis contract is a blow to the military-backed Greek regime, which has had notable bad luck in efforts to attract massive foreign investments to boost Greek economic development.

The first setback involved Litton Industries, which in 1967 undertook to attract investments of more than \$800 million over 13 years to finance the rapid economic development of two backward Greek areas. The contract fell through when this U.S. giant failed to meet even its first investment targets.

This was followed by the failure of a Greek-Italian group, signed up in 1969, to build a \$100 million automobile industry, to produce even the required \$1 million bank guarantee.

The threat of a third failure now looms after a Greek court ordered three weeks ago measures against the MacDonald Construction Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for failing to pay Greek subcontractors.

This U.S. company was expected to import a \$105 million loan to build a 500-mile highway that would cut across Northern Greece from west to east.

Onassis Spokesman: ATHENS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—A spokesman for Mr. Onassis today refused to confirm or deny the reports of a settlement.

Ioannis Georgakias, president of the Onassis-owned Omega Co., which signed the investment deal with the Greek government, said: "These reports did not come from us."



SHAKE, RATTLE AND ROLL—1901 single cylinder Renault crossing Westminster Bridge yesterday after starting from Hyde Park in annual antique car run from London to Brighton. More than 200 pre-1905 models were entered this year and had the right of way for the entire trip. The entrants were given eight hours to make the 69 mile jaunt. There was no prize money for first place, merely to arrive was successful. There was no count on how many made it.

Associated Press. The Egyptian leadership appeared to take today a stand designed to quiet fears of an all-out military action against Israel that could escalate into a major international conflict.

In an article in today's issue of the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram, editor Mohammed Hassanin Heikal took a long view on the Arab struggle with Israel, suggesting that an ultimate change in political conditions would force Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands conquered in 1967.

The editor, a confidant of President Anwar Sadat, foresaw a possibility that the United States, which the Arabs regard as the dominant source of Israeli power, would eventually withdraw its support from Israel, just as it turned from Taiwan to promote better relations with mainland China.

"The United States support of Israel is not an eternal weapon," Mr. Heikal wrote.

Extra attention was drawn by the article because of Mr. Heikal's practice of rarely writing for the paper apart from his Friday column.

Some regular readers of the influential editor's columns interpreted today's article as an endeavor to clarify points made in his column two days ago.

Mr. Heikal hinted in the column that the Egyptian leadership had taken a decision on military action against Israel but had not yet decided on the timing.

In his Friday column, the editor also indicated that Egypt had given a cold shoulder to a proposal of the United States for a form of indirect negotiations between Egypt and Israel on a reopening of the Suez Canal.

In today's article, Mr. Heikal emphasized that the Egyptians would not resume warfare against Israel with indifference to the risks.

"We have to face the realities of the world we live in," he wrote, "and one of these realities is that a world war with its far-reaching effects is impossible."

Africans Get Viewpoint: CAIRO, Nov. 7 (NYT)—Meeting with a black African peace-seeking mission, President Sadat said yesterday that Israel could never expect peace with the Arabs until Israeli troops had evacuated all Arab lands occupied in the six-day war of 1967.

The African mission—four African heads of state and aides—arrived in Cairo Friday after talks in Israel. The heads of state—Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Joseph Mobutu of Zaïre (Congo-Kinshasa), Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon and Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria—wound up their talks at a dinner tonight.

The African leaders represent a ten-country committee formed by the Organization of African Unity at a summit conference last June.

Clarifying Earlier Threat Egypt Hints Its Main Strategy Is Still Political, Not Military

By Raymond H. Anderson

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Waters of Rhine At 153-Year Low

DUISBURG, Germany, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Rhine River has dropped to its lowest in 153 years, forcing barges to lighten their loads and presenting authorities with a chance to clean refuse from its much besung banks.

A statement by the water and shipping office in this Ruhr city yesterday said the Rhine had dropped to 1.54 meters, about 2 meters below its average depth.

On the basis of partial texts of speeches available here, it appeared that the Albanian leadership had decided to take no firm position, at least for now, on China's policy of normalization of relations with the United States and other countries.

After the announcement last summer of President Nixon's plans to visit Peking, the Albanian party remained silent. Outsiders who expected Tirana to follow the new Chinese line quickly were disappointed and Albanian officials made it clear to Western visitors that Tirana ran its own foreign policy.

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This was clear from a long attack by party leader Enver Hoxha against Yugoslavia's internal system. He criticized the program of worker self-management as a revival of "anarcho-syndicalism," and said that Yugoslavia gave "freedom to kulaks to exploit workers" and exhibited "all characteristics of a bourgeois country, including economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and violent social-political conflicts."

Stress was also put on military preparedness—also evident in Yugoslavia and Romania. Mr. Hoxha specifically mentioned the common cause of Romania and Albania in defending sovereignty and guarding against intervention.

Thant's Progress Described as Good: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant is making good progress toward recovery, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

He said X-rays taken Friday confirmed the earlier diagnosis of a bleeding peptic ulcer. Mr. Thant was taken to New York's Lenox Hospital Tuesday after suffering a dizzy spell in his office.

Clash in Bogside: In Londonderry, a Catholic area of Londonderry, troops shot a man who fired a short burst from a machinegun at them during a clash between stone-throwing youths and soldiers, the army said.

Troops said the gunman was hit in the chest and was seen to fall, but a search of the area revealed no trace of the man or any signs of blood.

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Week Vote Council Sponed

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The Greek government yesterday announced elections to select a 15-member Consultative Committee for two weeks.

Agathangelou, assistant prime minister, said the elections would be held from Nov. 28 until Dec. 12 to give candidates time to enroll.

The decree creating the Consultative Committee, known here as the "parliament," enables the cabinet to debate and comment on laws before they are promulgated by the cabinet. But its terms are not binding on the cabinet and it does not have the power to initiate or enact legislation.

But 15,000 Greeks belonging to various professional and trade organizations, as well as clubs and town councils, will elect 120 candidates.

Senior George Papadopoulos, minister of the interior, said the committee will serve a two-year term and will convene for the first time on Jan. 1. It will replace the 15-member committee elected in 1967.

The military regime has eventually returned to parliamentary rule, abolished following the military coup in April. But it has declined to set a date for general elections.

Soviet UN Team Reported in Paris: PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—What was reported to be the eight-man Soviet mission to the United Nations Security Council today en route to New York. Their Pakistan Air Lines plane landed at Le Bourget airport instead of Orly, where it was expected to land, leaving newsmen waiting in vain.

Port sources said the group was expected to leave tomorrow for New York.

Shake, Rattle and Roll: 1901 single cylinder Renault crossing Westminster Bridge yesterday after starting from Hyde Park in annual antique car run from London to Brighton. More than 200 pre-1905 models were entered this year and had the right of way for the entire trip. The entrants were given eight hours to make the 69 mile jaunt. There was no prize money for first place, merely to arrive was successful. There was no count on how many made it.

Associated Press. The Egyptian leadership appeared to take today a stand designed to quiet fears of an all-out military action against Israel that could escalate into a major international conflict.

In an article in today's issue of the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram, editor Mohammed Hassanin Heikal took a long view on the Arab struggle with Israel, suggesting that an ultimate change in political conditions would force Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands conquered in 1967.

The editor, a confidant of President Anwar Sadat, foresaw a possibility that the United States, which the Arabs regard as the dominant source of Israeli power, would eventually withdraw its support from Israel, just as it turned from Taiwan to promote better relations with mainland China.

"The United States support of Israel is not an eternal weapon," Mr. Heikal wrote.

Extra attention was drawn by the article because of Mr. Heikal's practice of rarely writing for the paper apart from his Friday column.

Some regular readers of the influential editor's columns interpreted today's article as an endeavor to clarify points made in his column two days ago.

Mr. Heikal hinted in the column that the Egyptian leadership had taken a decision on military action against Israel but had not yet decided on the timing.

In his Friday column, the editor also indicated that Egypt had given a cold shoulder to a proposal of the United States for a form of indirect negotiations between Egypt and Israel on a reopening of the Suez Canal.

In today's article, Mr. Heikal emphasized that the Egyptians would not resume warfare against Israel with indifference to the risks.

"We have to face the realities of the world we live in," he wrote, "and one of these realities is that a world war with its far-reaching effects is impossible."

Africans Get Viewpoint: CAIRO, Nov. 7 (NYT)—Meeting with a black African peace-seeking mission, President Sadat said yesterday that Israel could never expect peace with the Arabs until Israeli troops had evacuated all Arab lands occupied in the six-day war of 1967.

The African mission—four African heads of state and aides—arrived in Cairo Friday after talks in Israel. The heads of state—Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Joseph Mobutu of Zaïre (Congo-Kinshasa), Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon and Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria—wound up their talks at a dinner tonight.

The African leaders represent a ten-country committee formed by the Organization of African Unity at a summit conference last June.

Waters of Rhine At 153-Year Low: DUISBURG, Germany, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Rhine River has dropped to its lowest in 153 years, forcing barges to lighten their loads and presenting authorities with a chance to clean refuse from its much besung banks.

A statement by the water and shipping office in this Ruhr city yesterday said the Rhine had dropped to 1.54 meters, about 2 meters below its average depth.

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Eban Says Sadat's Takeover Of Military Is Not New Threat

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday that recent moves in Egypt had not brought the Middle East closer to war.

Mr. Eban's optimistic assessment of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's decision to assume direct command of his military forces came only a few hours before a military spokesman said that two Soviet MiG-23 jets had overflown the Israeli-held Sinai Desert "at high altitude and great speed" yesterday.

Mr. Eban was asked in a national radio interview if he thought that Mr. Sadat's move brought the region closer to war. In the same program the previous week he had said that he did not think "conflict would be renewed this year or early in 1972."

"No, I have not noticed any change in the international or the national estimate, certainly not as a result of newspaper articles," Mr. Eban said yesterday.

Arab News Reports: He obviously was referring to comments in Egyptian and other Arab newspapers that Mr. Sadat's move meant that Egypt was moving onto a war footing and the Middle East was heading toward its decisive moment.

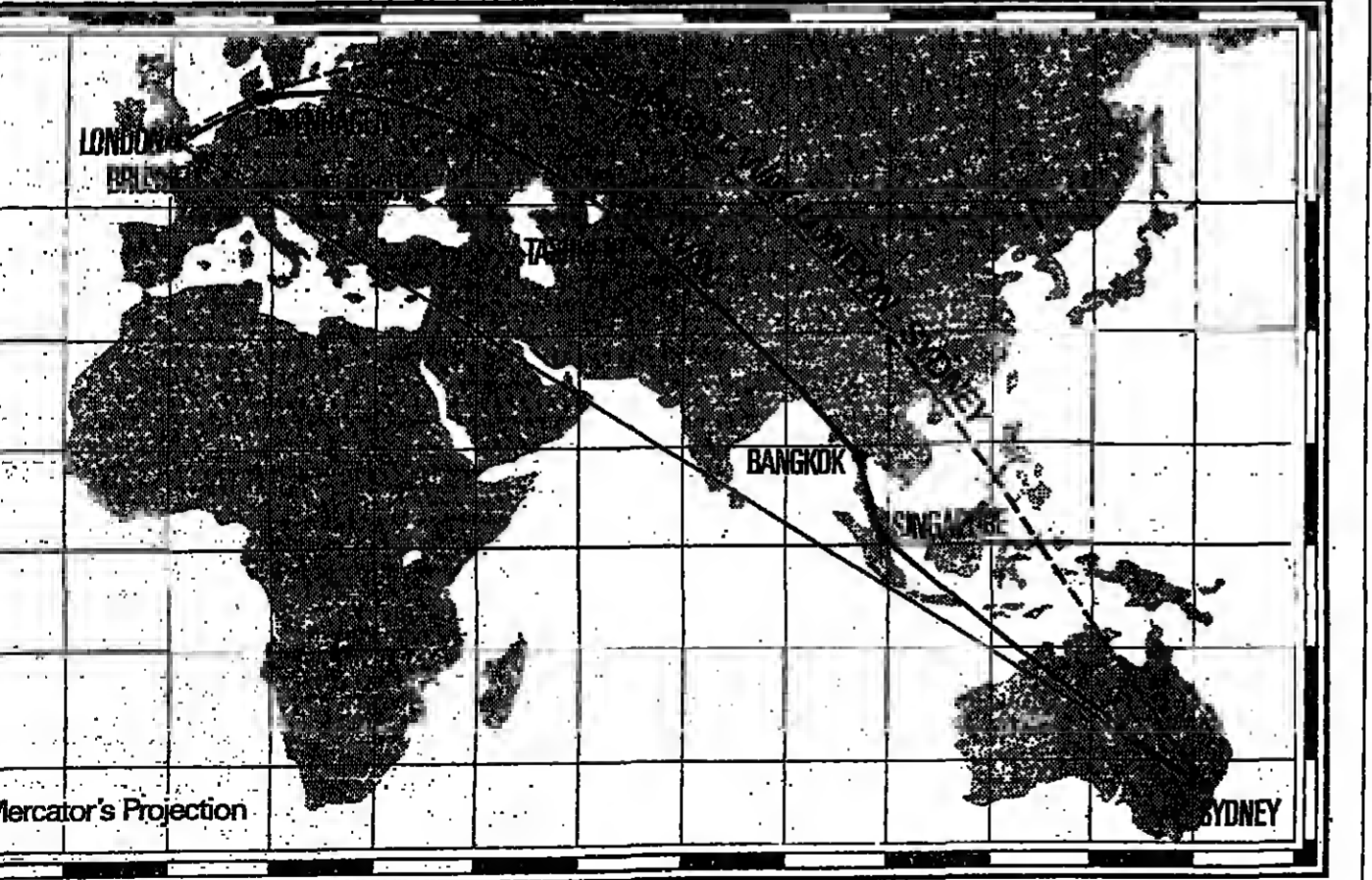
Mr. Eban continued: "I believe that President Sadat was always responsible for the armed forces, so that these events, although they are symptomatic of a war of nerves, are not in themselves sufficient to indicate any change in whatever the sober appraisal was a week or so ago."

An Israeli spokesman said the two Russian jets had come in over the Mediterranean near the Bardawil lagoon, some 60 miles east of the Suez Canal, flew across 100 miles of the Sinai to Ras Sudar, on the Israeli-held side of the Gulf of Suez, 30 miles below the canal's southern entrance. Then they swung west into Egypt, he said.

Israeli planes "were sent up and intercepted" toward the intruder aircraft in Israeli-controlled airspace, the spokesman stated.

It was the first time that the Israelis reported that these latest and most sophisticated of Soviet operational combat jets overflew their territory.

Military analysts, quoted by the national radio, said the flight showed that the Russians appear to support Egypt's efforts to heighten tension in the Middle East and back up Mr. Sadat's recent pronouncements that 1971 is the decisive year for the region.



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### SALT Round Draws Near With Big Gap In Positions

By Murray Marder  
WASHINGTON (WP).—The Nixon administration is preparing to send its negotiators into the next round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with a critical gap in the U.S.-Soviet positions reportedly still wide open.

There is no sign, informed sources report, that the next round of the negotiations, which opens Nov. 15 in Vienna, will begin with a political breakthrough decision such as the optimists had hoped for when the talks recessed in Helsinki on Sept. 24.

#### Accord in Spring

The outlook, therefore, is said to be for hard, prolonged bargaining, possibly continuing until President Nixon's projected visit to Moscow in May. Expectations are now set on a possible accord in principle by March or April.

Mr. Nixon, in his Oct. 12 news conference in which he announced the plans to visit Moscow, noted that the original SALT goal was to achieve an agreement this year. If that is not achieved, he said, it would be a part of the "unfinished business" for the summit meeting.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., who is both an unannounced Democratic presidential hopeful and a key figure in insisting on strong ABM defenses, has said that an initial SALT agreement "better be behind us" before Mr. Nixon goes to Moscow.

#### Packard Optimistic

Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard aroused considerable speculation about possible new flexibility by the United States in the next stage of the SALT talks by highly optimistic comments made on Oct. 21. Mr. Packard said he was "very hopeful" that an agreement would be reached, and that in nuclear strategy, "the question of whether you have a few more or a few less" missiles than your adversary "is not really the issue."

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### Anxious Waiting at UN for the New China Hands

By Henry Tanner  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT).—The mood here last week was a mixture of suspense and pent-up emotion as the delegates awaited the arrival of the Communist Chinese delegation.

The delegation, which is due to arrive this week, will be headed by Huang Hua (top picture above), the present ambassador to Canada, who will be the permanent representative, and Chin Kuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister (bottom picture). The nine-member delegation is highly regarded by diplomats here.

Peking trumpeted its admission to the UN, as indicated by several headlines on the front page of the Peking People's Daily on Oct. 27 (see above), two days after the China vote in the General Assembly. The top headline proclaimed "A Victory for the Peoples of the Whole World, a Sad Defeat for U.S. Imperialism."

Some of the suspense here, ironically, stemmed from the fact that many of the diplomats who worked hardest for Peking's admission did not really think it could happen this year—not with the United States trying to save Nationalist China's seat. When the fight was suddenly over, the fact was almost too big to behold.

True, the UN may not be the hub of the world. Nor will the presence of Mr. Chiao on Turkestan Bay change the balance of power among the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and less-developed third-world nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But his appearance will symbolize Communist China's arrival on the world scene for the first time as an active and visible power.

For years the advocates of Peking's entry had been saying that the government representing 800 million people, the biggest, most powerful country in Asia and a nuclear power, had to be present here—that it did not make sense to discuss disarmament and war-or-peace in its absence. The argument always sounded remote and academic.

Last Wednesday, suddenly, the argument became real. The Soviet delegate had just finished addressing the Assembly as the lead-off speaker in the disarmament debate when the delegate from Mexico, Alfonso Garcia Robles, suggested that the disarmament debate be interrupted until the Chinese arrived.

Adam Malik of Indonesia, the Assembly president, asked whether any delegation objected to postponement. For a long moment, he and Constantinos A. Stavropoulos, the UN legal counselor, sitting next to him on the rostrum, looked out into the silent hall and scanned the rows of delegates; but nobody stirred. Mr. Malik's gavel came down. The debate was adjourned and the delegates wandered out of the hall, with unexpected idle time on their hands.

The moment of silence in the Assembly, when no one said "let's stick to our agenda," expressed as dramatically as anything the belief of the world community, unanimous by now, that Peking must be present whenever and wherever essential issues are being discussed or negotiated.

Whatever else they may decide to do, the Chinese have served notice that they will champion the rights of the small countries. They are certain to take strong positions on all issues of colonialism, and the Soviet delegates who were able to win easy debating victories in this field may find themselves not only upstaged but under attack.

### Mansfield Topples Foreign Aid Policy

By John W. Finney  
WASHINGTON (NYT).—Over the years the foreign aid program has provided the annual centerpiece for the end of the Congressional session. But this year the actors on Capitol Hill have almost lost control of the drama.

First the Senate the week before last unexpectedly rejected the foreign aid authorization bill—something neither the House nor Senate has ever dared to do before, despite all the growing resentment and disillusionment with foreign aid. Then the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week rejected foreign aid from the president by splitting it into two bills—economic and military—totaling \$23 billion, or about \$1.2 billion less than requested by the administration.

Despite all the warnings from the executive branch that foreign aid was in danger of coming to an abrupt end, there was little doubt on Capitol Hill that eventually some foreign aid package—if not the Senate committee's new, truncated version, then some other bill—would be approved by Congress. In part the debate was over the shape and size of the foreign aid package. But more importantly, it was a full-blown war, the debate was over the proper role of the United States in the world, and thus the future direction of its foreign policy.

The central figure in this drama is Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, the aloof, almost revered majority leader who once was the respected symbol of internationalism in the Senate. In his solitary way, Sen. Mansfield, one of the few senators with confidential access to the President, has been trying to tell Mr. Nixon, through amendments and personal conversations, that his once promising change in foreign policy was going awry, that he was not withdrawing fast or definitely enough from Vietnam—and not reducing American commitments around the world in general—in the way he has promised. With the Senate's surprise rejection of the foreign aid bill, Sen. Mansfield may finally have found the way to get his message across to President Nixon. Moreover, the Senate's actions may prove to be an important turning point in its struggle to have a voice in reshaping foreign policy.

The foreign aid bill was rejected a few weeks ago Friday for a combination of reasons—the fiscal conservatism of many Southerners and Republicans who never really liked foreign aid; the grassroots resentment over helping other countries when the domestic economy is in such trouble; the disillusionment of antiwar liberals and supporters who have become disenchanted over the way foreign aid has turned into a military program that seems to lead to Vietnam; the angry reaction, abetted by the White House, to the expulsion of Nationalist China from the UN and the lackadaisical attitude of the White House.

Overriding all these factors, however, was a challenge—at least by the liberals and moderates who swung the election in the Senate—to a foreign policy that was conceived 20 years ago in the anti-Communist atmosphere of a cold war and found its financial support in an aid program which over the years became more military than humanitarian in purpose.

The disillusionment with foreign aid among the liberals and moderates has been a cumulative process that has now gone beyond Vietnam to the broader question of whether a foreign policy inherited from the cold war conforms to modern realities. For a while, Sen. Mansfield thought the President was changing



that postwar policy with his "Nixon Doctrine."  
The initial approval of Sen. Mansfield and others turned to skepticism as they came to realize that the Nixon doctrine, as it was being implemented by the White House, also meant increased military aid to Cambodia and Laos and those "forward defense" countries on the Communist perimeter, such as South Korea.

Sen. Mansfield's own doubts that the administration was really interested in striking a "low profile" globally were strengthened when it opposed his proposals to reduce American troop strength in Western Europe when the administration with a \$3.5-billion package about \$2 billion which was for military aid when he saw aid to jump from virtually nothing to \$341 million when he saw the States tied down in a \$3 program to support the government.

By the time the foreign aid bill came to the floor, Sen. Mansfield was ready to explode—a his prestige in the Senate. He almost respects against the administration

### Americans Have No Choice: No Oath, No Passport

NEW YORK—Most of the 2.2 million Americans who issued passports last year took an oath: "I do so swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; I will bear true allegiance to the same; and I will take no oath or allegiance to any other power, organization or person."

But what most of them didn't realize was that since 1967 the taking of the oath had not been mandatory. State Department spokesmen said at the time: "We believe we have legal authority to deny a passport to a who declines to take an oath."

Several congressmen, however, objected that dropping the oath would be "unpatriotic." So the oath remained, in a sort of legal limbo. Passports were issued to those who swore fealty—and those who didn't. In the United States, the oath was not taken.

Some months ago, the American Civil Liberties brought suit in a Washington court, arguing that it should be thrown out on the grounds that it was a restriction on freedom. A federal judge ruled in July that the State Department had either to abolish the oath or make it mandatory Oct. 31.

Faced with a possible outcry from conservative already upset by the Nixon administration's policy toward and other matters, Secretary of State William Rogers the side of the flag-wavers and ordered the oath made mandatory. No oath, no passport.

But the fight is not over. The A.C.L.U. says it will go to the court to fight the issue. Not that many State Dept. officials will be upset if the courts decide against it. Should that happen, they say, it won't be the fault of the administration.

#### Signal for War

As for the Protestants, the conventional wisdom for a year or more has been that the mere announcement of direct rule and

### A New Sound in Ulster: The Death Rattle of the Stormont

By Alfred Friendly

BELFAST (WP).—A new sound is to be heard in Ulster today amid the noise of gelignite explosions and submachine guns—the death rattle of Northern Ireland's government.

Informed opinion in Ulster is growing to a consensus that it is only a matter of time—possibly before the end of the year—until the semi-independent Parliament in Stormont Castle is suspended and direct rule by Westminster takes its place.

#### New Initiatives

This is not to say that the British government has already taken the firm decision to apply direct rule. For the moment, there is only talk of "new initiatives" and interim devices such as the establishment of a cabinet ministry for Northern Ireland affairs. They may well be attempted but

they are recognized here, by Prime Minister Brian Faulkner himself, as only precursors to the end of Stormont.

Spokesmen for the 14,000-man British "peacekeeping" force here—the adjective grows increasingly sour each day—speak bravely of winning "in the long haul" of the abolition of the IRA terrorists, of so and so many leaders captured, or so and so many rifles end pounds of gelignite uncovered in the latest raid. But the forecast of triumph looks hollow.

The IRA maintained an intolerable level of death, destruction and disruption in October with less than one ton of gelignite supplies needed for one month of its war are such that a corporal's guard could carry them across a totally unguardable border in one night. As for recruits, suffice it to say that by now probably 25 percent of the Catholic population supports the IRA campaign of violence—so intensely has the rage against the British Army mounted since interment without trial was instituted less than two months ago.

The best guess is that the Catholic community is now 95 percent alienated. It will not be reconciled to any future ad-

ministration in which the Protestant Unionist party continues to wield ultimate power, however much disguised by cosmetic or even real reforms.

#### London's Decision

The Catholics, it now seems quite clear, will accept nothing less than a coalition administration of Ulster. The Unionists at Stormont are unwilling to accept it. If there is to be an end to terror in Ulster, London must, since the riots of August, 1969, the Unionists under prodding from both Labor and Conservative governments in Britain; have introduced profound reforms to help correct a half-century of injustice and are prepared to undertake even more.

The reforms are admirable and constructive. But they fall to go that last 20 feet to the top of the mountain. They do not, they do not, allow for the presence in the Ulster government of Catholics who espouse the hope, even by constitutional, peaceful and democratic methods, ultimately to obtain unification of Ulster with the Republic of Ireland.

#### Paisley Report

Last weekend, Rev. Ian Paisley, fanatic leader of the extreme fundamentalist Pro-

testant right wing, declared that he had it "on the highest authority" that Westminster had decided on direct rule. He undoubtedly overstated the matter. But the best opinion here is that he is close to the truth: this intelligence system, which includes Paisleyites in the post office given to listening in on easily identifiable, high-level phone conversations, is said to be formidable.

#### Maudling's Promise

Mr. Maudling, indeed, has promised as much, saying that whatever comes about, provision must be made for a continuing, active and guaranteed participation of Ulster Catholics in government.

No one dares believe that direct rule is an easy answer. If it were, it would have been instituted long since. It is an enormous gamble and, if it is taken, it is only because anything else is no gamble at all, but a certainty of disaster.

The big questions are what will be the reactions of the Catholics and of the Protestants if direct rule is attempted.

The guess-it can only be a guess and it is disputed by many—is that the Catholics will accept it, provided the commission gives them fair representation and that the deal includes a promise of ultimate nonsectarian government, plus the guarantee of the right to campaign by peaceful and legal

means for unification with the Republic of Ireland, the decision to be made by the majority of the Ulster population, Protestants as well as Catholics.

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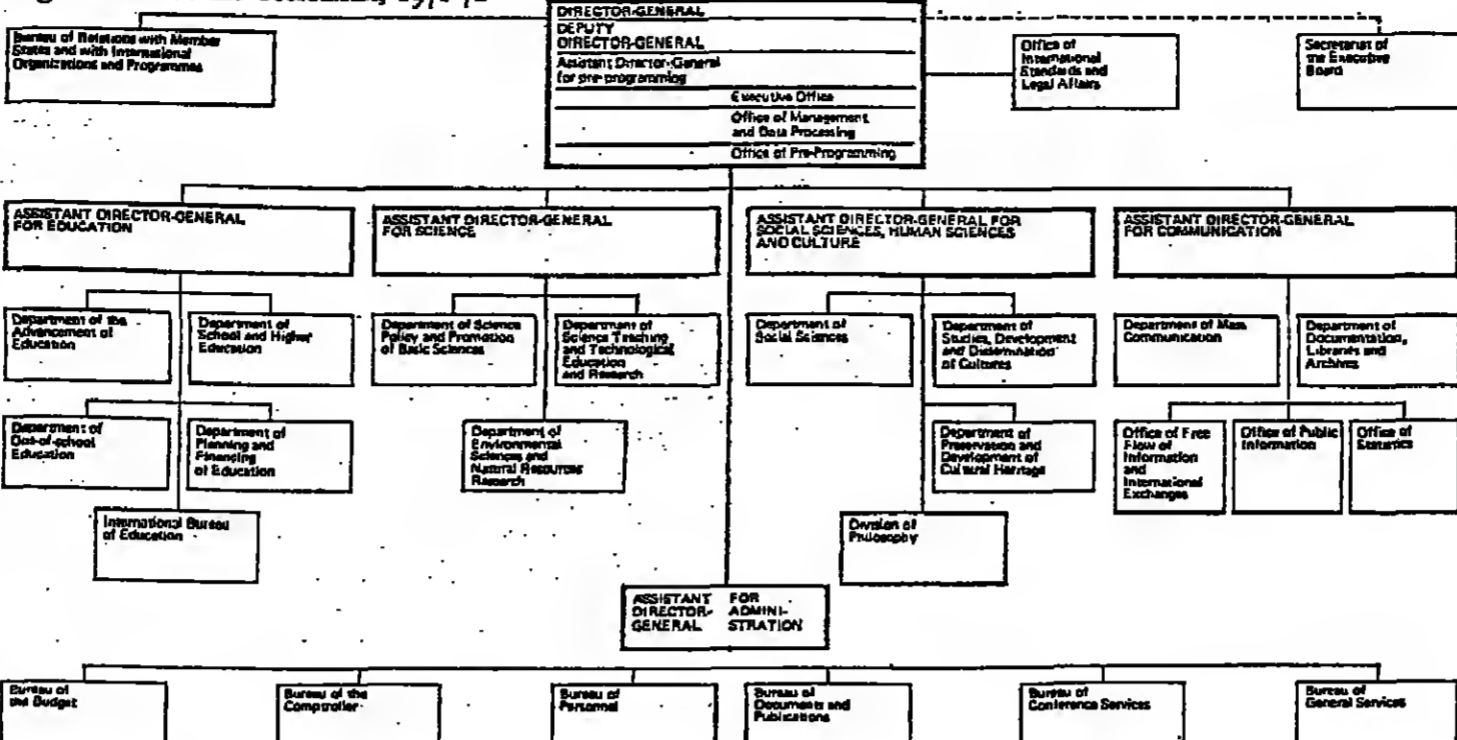
# UNESCO, at Age 25, Is Big, Bureaucratic and, All Agree, Busy

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By Betty Werber  
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is 25 years old. What is the average age of the average man? UNESCO, the world's largest specialized agency, was created in the aftermath of World War II. It was then that the world's leading nations met in Paris to discuss the future of the world. UNESCO was born out of the desire to promote peace and understanding among nations. It has since become a major force in international education, science, and culture. It has a budget of over \$1 billion and a staff of over 1,000 people. It is a truly international organization, with members from all over the world. It is a testament to the power of human cooperation and the desire for a better world.

greater changes in option and outlook.  
When, on Nov. 4, 1946, representatives of 28 countries attended the first general conference, war was still the major issue on the international scene, and the men who came together that day were more philosophers than technicians. Since then, the organization's constitution "war begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." The theory was that if men and women could simply learn to know each other and communicate, they would take care of themselves.  
The first general conference voted a \$7 million budget and a staff of 250 people to help war-devastated countries on a cultural level.  
Over the next 25 years, the world's population increased by more than one billion and scores of nations were born. All of them needed help, particularly in building their educational structures.  
"We have a great educational system in the U.S.," Ambassador Gore said, "but it took us 300 years to build it. The new states simply don't have this kind of time, and believe me there's nothing worse in this world than getting a machine and having no one who can run it properly."

### Organization of the Secretariat, 1971-72



the human factor in seeking development goals. However, if an indication of their desire to that effect is received by the Secretariat of UNESCO from a sufficient number of countries, it might be possible to foresee provision being made in the next program and budget for the holding of an appropriate working party of internationally recognized and highly qualified experts with the aim of evolving a questionnaire, to be addressed to all member states of UNESCO, the results of which could be analyzed by the Secretariat of UNESCO as the basis of a plan for an agreed methodology which would insure a uniform approach and comparability in the results to be achieved and the conclusions to be drawn in this field."  
The paragraph in plain words, read: "For the present, countries should use their own research methods. If a sufficient number so wished, provision could be made in the next program and budget for a meeting of experts to devise a questionnaire, which would be circulated and then analyzed, on working methods."  
The Paris Secretariat is accustomed to intrigue, internal dictatorship, power skirmishes and even an occasional revolt. This situation stems partly from a real personnel problem and consequent pressure from governments. Because of the limited number of posts and the predominance of French and British personnel, who were there before most of the new nations had come into existence, only 103 of the 126 members are represented,

illiterates to nearly 800 million, a third of the world's population. Worse, it was discovered that great masses of adults for whom reading and writing had no real "function" were reverting to illiteracy. The oceans were turning into sewers and a severe water shortage was likely by 1980.  
Pieces of the puzzle seemed to be fitting together. It was obvious that the same factors contributing to the deterioration of Venice or the disappearance of the East African baboon were also affecting the population explosion and rampant illiteracy, the oceans and the air—namely man's limitless capacity to mess up the biosphere.

from British university life to become assistant director general for social sciences and culture. Cutting down on the paper deluge will not be easy—UNESCO now uses four languages (English, French, Spanish and Russian), Arabic will soon be added and eventually Chinese—but there are ways.  
Prof. Richard Hoggart, fresh

ideas could be expertly confused. "As regards the methodological aspects, it should be pointed out that because of the limited funds at UNESCO's disposal participating countries will be expected to plan and implement their own research on the conceptual and organizational aspects of their national surveys of the use of

### Help From NASA

"Many states got help from their ex-colonial tutor, of course," said Elsie Sawyer, ambassador from Senegal, "but a matter how much a single developed country does or wants to do for a developing one, there's always a touch of self-interest involved. Only an organization like UNESCO can provide truly disinterested assistance."  
Accordingly, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Ford Foundation will furnish a television satellite to bring educational transmissions to 6,000 villages in India by 1974, but UNESCO is providing the planning and training. "No developing country would allow any other single nation to prepare the programs beamed to their children," Mr. Fobes said, "but they are willing and eager for UNESCO to help."

### Scientific Pool

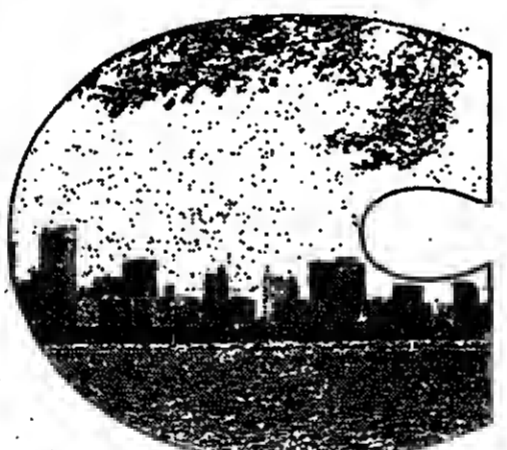
By that time, UNESCO had profited from two decades of experience, much admittedly in trial and error. But the framework was there and scientists of the world quickly recognized the organization as the only international instrument through which they could effectively work together.

Last week, as the executive committee adjourned its twice-yearly session by quickly (and nearly as simultaneously) ratifying the UN's decision by seating Peking and ousting Taiwan from UNESCO membership, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission was meeting in another part of the Paris headquarters. This week the coordinating council for the International Hydrological Decade (begun by UNESCO in 1965) will convene and be followed by an even more comprehensive program called "Man in the Biosphere."

Elsewhere, in line with a new approach to education, the Institute for Educational Planning, which works closely with the World Bank, last February set up a new international commission headed by Edgar Faure to help developing countries draw their curriculum and educational structures more closely in line with regional directives and social demographic and economic realities.

Meanwhile, UNESCO itself has been doing some serious re-evaluation of its own problems. The organization's membership has grown to 125 countries, its budget for the current two-year period stands at \$90 million (the United States contributes \$24 million) and the "Projected Budget and Program" presented to the last general conference looked like a Manhattan telephone directory. The skeleton index to conference decisions alone runs to 42 pages. From 100 persons in the secretariat in 1948, there are now more than 1,800 staff members in Paris plus 1,400 in the field. "A certain amount of bureaucracy is inevitable in an organi-

# For you, America's most important city is not New York.



Chicago has the world's busiest airport. It is the world's largest inland seaport. It houses the world's biggest convention center. And, in the very near future, the world's tallest building will loom above the Chicago skyline.

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New York is a great city. But you might be surprised to learn that it is not America's production capital. Chicago is. And Chicago is also the center of America's export industry. It is also America's trade and transportation capital. And America's convention capital.

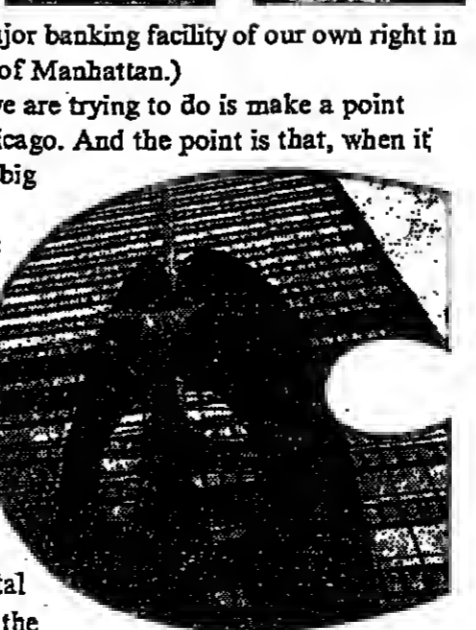
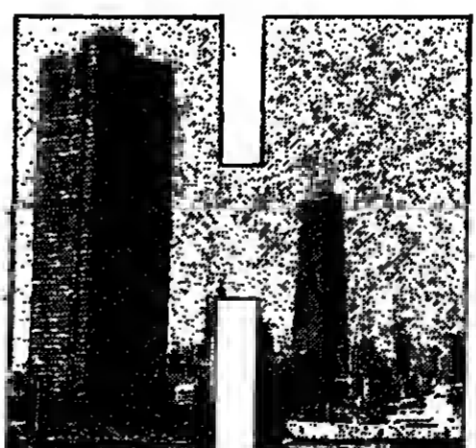
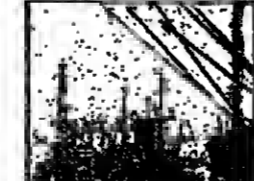
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### Familiar Label

one is forced to admit that UNESCO has become a familiar name to many people. It is no longer likely that an American delegate to an international conference in 1948, when UNESCO was first established, would have known the name. But, under pressure from the developing nations, it has become a household name. It is now a familiar label for a wide range of international activities. It is a testament to the power of human cooperation and the desire for a better world.

### Mr. Fobes

Mr. Fobes is convinced that UNESCO is entering a new and very important period. In my historical view it was a sleepy organization for 15 years, although this is since a great deal was achieved. But in the last 10 years it has become a leading force in international education, science, and culture. It has a budget of over \$1 billion and a staff of over 1,000 people. It is a truly international organization, with members from all over the world. It is a testament to the power of human cooperation and the desire for a better world.

### Ball in Marseilles

Nureyev's Exuberant 'Don Quixote' By Oleg Kerensky  
Marseilles, Nov. 7 (IHT)—It is hoped, Rudolf Nureyev's production of "Don Quixote" goes to be a Christmas season, his office should be besieged with the trip from London to Marseilles. The production is basically the same version of the 19th-century ballet that was made for the Australian which toured it a year ago in the United States. And it is quite clear that the first European company to stage it should be one which the American audience would be familiar with. The production is being staged in Marseilles. For this was the home town of the founder of the Imperial Ballet, who made "Don Quixote" in St. Petersburg in 1869. The production is a great success. It is a testament to the power of human cooperation and the desire for a better world.

### Demanding

Nureyev has given himself, as Basilio the romantic hero, what must surely be one of the most demanding male roles. The celebrated "Don Quixote" has de deux, so often performed as a concert piece, comes at the end of this three-act ballet. I lost count of the number of solos and pas de deux which Nureyev and Lucette Aldous, his ballerina, performed before it. I particularly admired his first solo, regally based on a Spanish jota but with far higher jumps and more complicated footwork than can be expected from folk dancers. How Nureyev has the energy to stage a production on this scale, teach it to an unfamiliar and fairly inexperienced company, and dance the leading role (twice on Sunday) with such humor, vivacity and virtuosity is a mystery. But few roles have shown him so carefree and exuberant. He is fortunate in his ballerina. Lucette Aldous' return to Europe

### from her native Australia

as Kirly in "Don Quixote" leaves no doubt that she is now a major international star. Her small figure, speed, balance, joie de vivre and dazzling technique suggest comparisons with the Bolshoi's Maximova or even with the celebrated Lepeshinskaya. She has a delightful cheeky personality of her own, yet dances the classical dryad interludes with impeccable pure style.  
Maina Gielgud, en route from Béjart's company in Brussels to the ballet in West Berlin, gives strong support in the second ballerina role (she dances Kirly at one performance) and so do Eileen Jones, a charming young American dancer, as Cupid, and Denys Ganio, as the torreador. But the whole of Miss Hightower's company enters into the various gypsy, Spanish and classical diversions with dash and enthusiasm and with a convincing show of the right grand manner.  
The scenery is grand enough too, without being crudely realistic. No designer is credited but there is a very successful candlelit set for the dream and the Don has the most convincing imitation horse I have seen. Some people find an evening of "hack" ballet music by Minkus hard to take but when played on amore, as it is under Jacques Beatrix, it is an uplifting accompaniment to an evening of total delight.

## The Double Standard

Cannikin didn't spill over; the great explosion that rocked Amchitka and sent seismographs jittering around the world is officially credited as a success. Nevertheless, the artificial creation of an earthquake ("7.0 on the Richter scale") in an area of notorious instability of land and sea, at a cost of \$200 million, to acquire a military device certifiable for "introduction into the stockpiles," does seem to argue a fair degree of lunacy somewhere in the upper reaches of global management.

But exactly where? The environmentalists who brought suit to block Operation Cannikin had little doubt about that—their action was directed against the Atomic Energy Commission and the United States government. The Supreme Court of the United States was divided (admittedly the issue before it was a legal one—the question whether the Amchitka blast was prepared in accordance with the law of the land, and three justices wanted to delay the explosion until further facts could be presented). The demonstrators in Canada, from British Columbia to Newfoundland, had no doubts whatever—they leveled their slogans against Washington. And the governments of Canada and Japan sent their protest to the same address.

Yet there is a core of truth in the somewhat plaintive comment of Solicitor General Griswold before the Supreme Court that the Soviet Union had already set off a six-megaton detonation—equivalent to the force of a million more tons of TNT than Cannikin developed—but that the United States was the subject of the protests. If there is lunacy in Cannikin, surely it is a shared madness.

The obvious answer is to end all nuclear testing, below as well as above ground, before some fearful damage is done. Here again

it is the United States that is under pressure—to waive on-site inspection as a condition for ending the blasts. It is argued, with much truth, that secret testing underground can be detected almost as readily as when testing is done in the atmosphere, so why quibble?

This enters a realm of controversy that has bedeviled efforts to control armaments, especially nuclear armaments, since the end of World War II. The United States, as an open society, has consistently advocated on-site inspection as the surest method of insuring controls. The Soviet Union, a closed society, has, with equal consistency, refused. Alone among the nations, it has blocked the international nuclear authority proposed by the United States.

The United States has no reason to be ashamed of its record in this area, including acceptance of the atmospheric test ban without inspection, when technology, rather than Soviet concessions, made it possible to be reasonably sure that the parties to the treaty would not be able to evade its provisions.

It is probably worthwhile now to press for a similar treaty, as applied to underground testing. But the matter is complicated by the entry of France and China into the nuclear club. The real issue is getting closer to the bone now, closer to the possibility that a total ban on nuclear weapons, their use and construction, must be imposed by international action. France and China have refused to enter into anything short of this: If they proceed with, while the Soviet Union and the United States abstain from nuclear testing, it would not be long before the problem would be back to its original dimensions. Meanwhile, no double standard of opprobrium in regard to nuclear affairs can be applied.

## Does U.S. Care About Canada?

During a September press conference, President Nixon casually dropped an unfortunate remark that still reverberates in Canada. He had discovered that "Japan is our biggest customer in the world and we are their biggest customer in the world."

In fact, Canada remains this country's biggest customer by a wide margin. In the first six months in 1971, the United States did two-and-a-half times as much by value as it exported to Japan. For Canadians, already deeply concerned about the impact of Mr. Nixon's economic measures on their economy, the remark was all too clear a sign of chronic ignorance of—and inattention toward—this northern neighbor.

Their suspicion that nobody in that White House is heightened by the fact that the 10 percent surcharge could amount to a billion in a year and boost the percentage already the highest in the world. The President's decision to go ahead with the face of a strong man on Amchitka in the Parliament and from the Canadian days greatly increased in the last few of resentment. This rising climate eschewed the anti-Canada has always come naturally to many in the White House. Yet, the prime minister anticipates that events to say of America are by recent they know much or care don't think Canada." He added that the United States intended as a permanent "beggar its neighbors." Canada is forced into "a fundamental reassessment of its whole economy."

Such words, coupled with the affair, signal the lowest point for many in Canadian-American relations. Blame this condition doubtless falls on both sides of the border; in its differences with its neighbor Canada is not always right. News of escalating tensions.

theless, in their own interest, it would be well for Americans to understand why Canada believes it merited exemption from the Nixon economic actions and the threat they pose to Canadian political and economic stability.

Canada "floated" its dollar a good 15 months before Washington demanded currency revaluation by its trading partners—and the upward revision of nearly 7 percent hit some Canadian exporters hard. Washington demands that other countries lower tariffs and other trade barriers; but Canada insists that it maintain no discriminatory trade curbs against the United States.

For the last three years Canada has enjoyed a favorable trade balance with the United States; but before 1968 it traditionally ran deficits. Canadians ask whether Washington now contends that the United States must always have trade surpluses, even if one result is a continuation of the buying up of Canadian enterprises with American capital exports.

Apart from these arguments on economic practices, Canadians resent the way in which they are regularly ignored or taken for granted by the United States. These American habits long antedate the Nixon administration, but they become more serious at a time of growing nationalism everywhere. They have become intolerable for a neighbor that is now the world's 10th largest industrial power and that ranks sixth or seventh in per capita international trade.

These American practices are wholly unnecessary as well as self-defeating. If there is any country on earth which the United States could afford to consult as a matter of settled policy it is this important neighbor. What the noises from Canada clearly indicate is that the cost of traditional neglect of Canada is not always right. News of escalating tensions.

THE NEW YORK LINES.

## International Opinion

### Peking in the UN

The entire international community will from now on be represented in the UN. People's China will claim a right to have its say and to intervene in any conflict at any point in the world comparable to that of the Big Two. Should this change be seen as the bankruptcy of American policy toward China and Asia?

From 1950 to 1970 Moscow and Peking had each gone its own way and it looks very much as if, for each of them, the other has become the main foe. The quarantining of China, in itself unreasonable, thus did not prevent the United States from attaining the

objective it might have given itself: dislodging the Communist bloc. Is the new promise of the United States going to surprise anyone? No one will be surprised if Peking men in the Kremlin extend to West Germany an offensive already applied to France, Italy, Greece and Canada. However, nothing in this assertion may appear, nothing that precludes the possibility of rapprochement between Moscow and Peking just as the former favored their rupture. Why would Moscow favor the rupture? The monopoly of free access to the Forbidden City?

—Raymond Aron in *Figaro* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

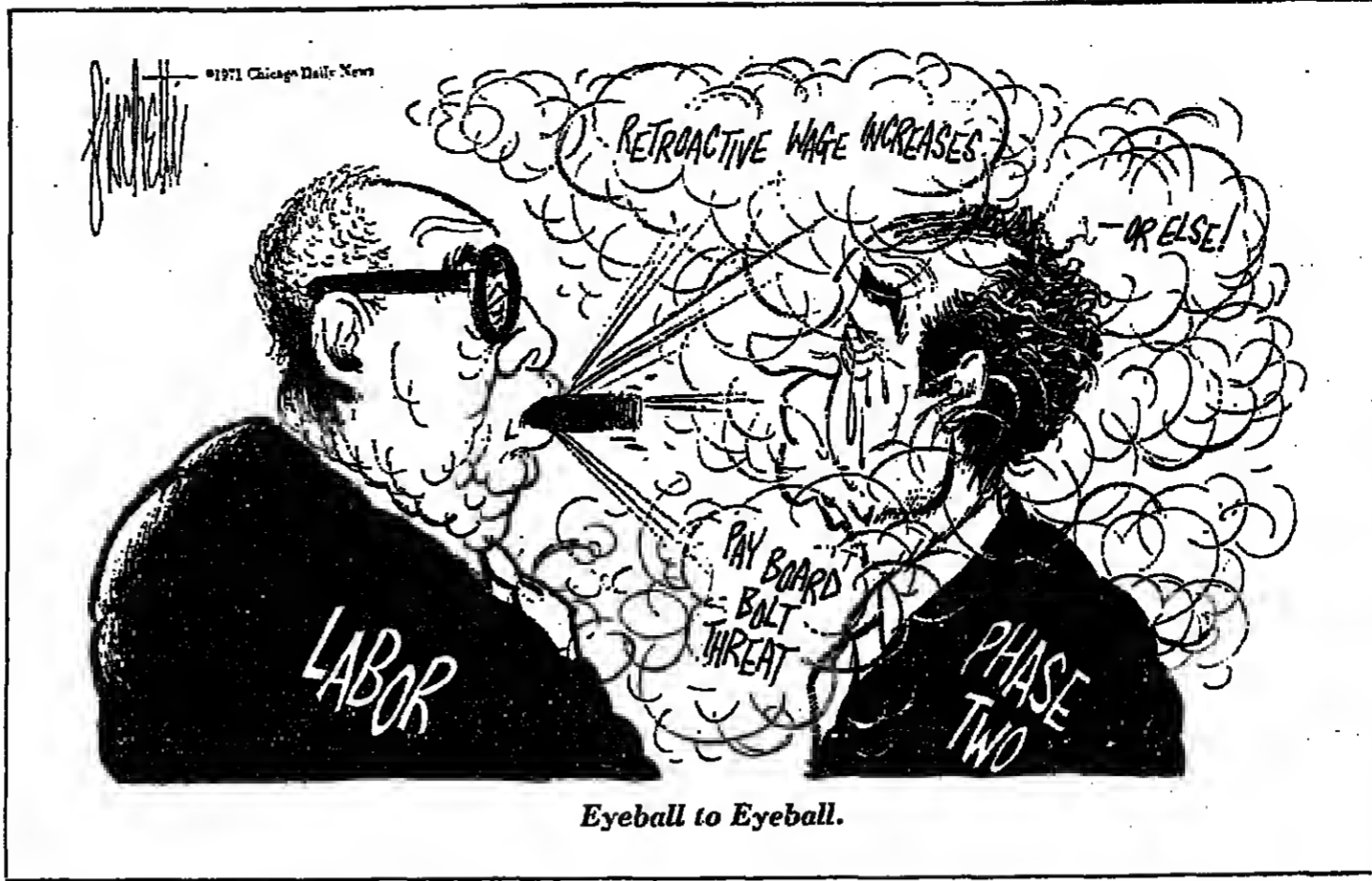
Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1896

November 5, 1921

NEW YORK—The football game between Princeton and Harvard at Cambridge, Mass., resulted in a score of twelve to nothing in Princeton's favor. It was a very hard fought game; it always is when these two rivals face each other. The contest was fought before twenty thousand people, with a surprisingly large percentage for Princeton. Neither side scored in the first half. Princeton got two fast touchdowns in the second half and that was all that was necessary.

NEW YORK—Murder and deadly assaults, together with robberies during the past twenty-four hours, ushered in the usual wave of later crime in New York over the weekend. A man was shot apparently through jealousy in a Bronx restaurant and there were scores of assaults. Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx were the scenes of most of the crime. The death toll may rise, because many of the assault victims are badly wounded and not expected to recover.



Eyeball to Eyeball.

## Trading New Myths for Old

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA—Aladdin recovered his magic power successfully by trading new lamps for old, but it has yet to be proved that one can emulate the formula in the realm of foreign policy. President Nixon is now engaged in the risky business of substituting new myths for old. Whether he achieves the same success as Aladdin remains for history to decide.

Myth Number One, of course, is China. For 23 years the United States was determined to prove that the Chinese government was in Taiwan. The China that figured in our policy as China did not really exist, although there is conceivably a country called Taiwan.

But the question is whether by substituting a new China myth for an old one we will achieve a realistic policy. For the new China myth implies that the new China is ultimately predestined to be pried away from classical Marxist Communism in a kind of triangulation of superpower centers.

The Taiwan of the old illusion was demonstrably on our side but wasn't China. The China of the new one is demonstrably China but is hardly likely to ever find itself in our political camp. Indeed, after many years of argumentation with Moscow, Peking is likely to be more feverishly wooed by the Russians now that it has started a mild flirtation with Washington.

### Distorted View

The United States world view was distorted for an entire generation by the old China fantasy and we must take great care to avoid a similar if opposite kind of distortion by any new China fantasy. For in the process of making the much-needed revision of our Chinese policy we risk, by inept methods if nothing else, sacrificing our influence in Japan.

Moreover, it is arguable that despite the population differential, Japan is today a more important power than China for economic reasons and tomorrow may be more important for military reasons. We "had" Japan on our side; we will never "have" China. We may soon no longer "have" Japan, which is being cleverly

courted by Moscow, to say nothing of Peking.

Our sudden jerebing from familiar moorings is bound to produce profound change, and we will find it hard to distinguish wishful dreams from reality. Already there is insufficient recognition that, as three so-called super-capitals tend to balance each other's influence, other if lesser groupings assume greater comparative importance.

Not only Japan but also the European Common Market, to which Britain is now adhering, can speak with a clearer and louder voice. At the same time South Asia is changing. Moscow has become the predominant influence in India, where Washington long sought to help develop a democratic version of Socialism to counterbalance China.

All we have in exchange is a Pakistan which never truly existed as a unified state, which is coming apart at the seams, which is a U.S. ally in name only and which is friendlier to Peking than to Washington.

Mr. Nixon was entirely wise to launch a new China policy although the lack of any positive

India policy seems less commendable. And the abrupt method of seeking a fresh global balance has produced dangerous repercussions in our own emotional political system.

Americans are endowed with great energy and equal impatience and, when changing myths, exaggerate both tendencies. The blow to U.S. prestige administered in the UN on the China issue—which we ourselves had virtually initiated—produced an avalanche of counterproductive internal reactions.

### Dangerous Myths

In the name of withdrawing from overextended commitments abroad to bolster national prestige, the Senate idly cut off foreign aid everywhere. Yet our own national totems such as the Wall Street stock index totter while a global slump befalls our remaining allies—and we berate them for not doing enough.

Myths are as dangerous in foreign policy as are factual miscalculations or emotional obscurantism. Furthermore, it is as silly for the U.S.A. to blindly terminate

all overseas obligations as it was to overextend them in the first place. And while it is indeed wise to recognize new realities and abandon old chimeras, it is folly to alienate friends or allies.

Needless inclinations are especially notable in the legislative branch because of the traditional rivalry for ascendancy, exacerbated by the Indochina crisis. Such inclinations have inspired noble but foolishly devised movements, favoring Biafra against Nigeria—thus encouraging Africa's disintegration—or favoring East Bengal independence—which may be inevitable but, by magnifying West Bengal, will surely cripple India as well as Pakistan.

It was an illusion to believe the globe was ever truly dominated by one nuclear superpower or two superpowers. It is an equal illusion to think there can be a system of three superpowers. Perhaps what is not yet realized is that the divided West seems now engaged in doing what it can to confirm Karl Marx's analysis of world politics and world revolution—even though, contrary to our actions, we believe those precepts to be wrong.

## The Emerging Tragedy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Two great forces are at work in the world today, one driving the nations together and the other setting them apart. Everywhere it is obvious—it is almost a cliché—that no nation can by itself control the problems of war, the arms race, money, overpopulation, hunger, disease, the drug traffic or pollution but at the same time the spirit of nationalism and protectionism is rising and the institutions for world cooperation like the United Nations are under severe attack.

The evidence of this dangerous paradox lies plain before us. We know the facts about world hunger and runaway population, about the nine million refugees from East Bengal and the danger of war between India and Pak-

istan. They have all been in the frontpage headlines, along with the dollar crisis and the world monetary crisis, but they seem to be beyond our understanding. They are too complicated, or, as we think too far away. We hear about them vaguely but we do not feel them, and, even when we sense the danger, most of us feel hopeless to deal with them.

The facts, however, remain, even if they seem remote, abstract and beyond our comprehension. The contemporary world today is a little like the modern American city: part black, embittered and revolutionary slum, and part white and prosperous. The main difference is that in urban America the poor are a minority, and in the world at large, now being rushed together by modern transportation and communication, they are the vast majority.

### Comparable Reaction

The reaction of American political and public opinion to this present division between the rich and poor nations of the world is also comparable to the reaction of the white majority to the black minority in our own country over the last century. Even during the briefs over slavery in America, most Americans knew something about the inequality of American life. Mr. Lincoln told them the republic could not endure half slave and half free, and most of his successors in the White House, after abolition, insisted also that it could not live happily with a deprived black minority. Again, however, after pointless miseries and eventually great progress, we are still struggling with this dilemma in a violent and revolutionary atmosphere.

Maybe this analogy is not quite accurate—analogs never are—but what is happening in the world today, or so it seems here, is at least comparable. If not similar, to our own national experience with the American poor and particularly with the American blacks over the past generation or so.

What we were eventually brought to see at home, after long periods of prejudice, indifference, confusion and hopelessness, was that we still could not evade the facts of inequality. What we were unable to do on principle and by foresight, we were finally forced to do by fear of violence.

The guess here is that this long and tragic national experience is now being repeated on the world stage. Our assumption at home in the past was, first, that we could avoid the confrontation with the silent impoverished black minority, and then that maybe we could ride out the confrontation with the power of the aroused "silent majority," but in the end it didn't work.

In the end, it probably won't work either in the world. Poverty

is an infectious disease—our own affluent children in their expensive rags dramatize the point. With modern communications, the word has finally got through to the populous slums of the world, where most of the human family exists, that hunger and disease are not inevitable but intolerable.

This is really what Prime Minister Gandhi of India has been saying here in the last few days. He was not asking for money, but for recognition of the alarming facts of modern life in the underdeveloped nations, and she may have been more successful than she realizes.

### A Dirty Trick

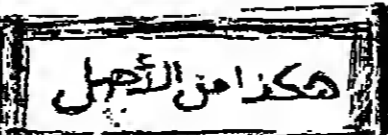
For while the Congress of the United States is now talking about foreign aid as if it were some kind of parliamentary maneuver or dirty trick on America, there are at least some officials here and elsewhere who see the dark horizon on the world and the developing class war between the rich northern nations and the underdeveloped nations, and the under world of the sunny slums below the Equator.

In fact, the most hopeful thing in this gloomy picture is that officials are now beginning to say that the old assumptions and the old institutions have broken down to such an extent that the monetary system and the political system is in such a mess that it may finally be possible to get acceptance for fundamental change.

Liberals and conservatives alike in the Congress voted against the foreign aid bill for a variety of reasons, and many of them are even supporting Treasury Secretary Connally's hard Texas security politics, not because they want to go isolationist or protectionist or particularly because they like Connally, but because they want to find a new system that will recognize the interdependence of the modern world and force all the trading nations to accept a more equal sharing of the burdens in what is obviously an unequal and dangerous confrontation with each other and with the hungry and cannibalized majority of the human race.

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Pessimism Rises in As Econ Hangs By Rowland and Robert

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

Eurobonds

Massive Pace of Dollar Issues Unabated and Easily Absorbed

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—There is nothing like fashion—it's either in or out. Take the dollar, for example. It has been in fashion for 12 weeks ago when investors were afraid to go near the dollar paper issued by General Motors and now fully restored to its pre-emptive position. But unlike the whims of the fashion world, money market fashions are based on a serious appraisal of the economic outlook. And the dollar is the most telling feature of this appraisal. It is the one asset that investors are able to place a massive \$1.7 billion worth of Eurobonds and announce plans to sell another \$55 million at the same time without the slightest difficulty. There are a number of factors underlying the dramatic turn in investors' feelings about holding dollars, all of which are tied to the fear that the repercussions of the international debt crisis will return to a system of fixed currency values and to eliminate the U.S. import surcharge will be more serious for the rest of the world than for the United States. Given the uncertainties, the dollar income from bonds assures a sense of security now missing in the stock exchanges of the world. As interest rates continue to decline, the high yield dollar bonds now available seem certain to appreciate in value as they did last week. There is an abundance of investment dollars around, estimated to be coming from private funds previously tied up in European currencies and Swiss francs.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Item, Last Week, Prior Week, 1970. Includes Commodity Index, Total loans, Steel prod, Auto production, etc.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Item, Sept, Prior Month, 1970. Includes Employed, Unemployed, Personal production, etc.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100 and the consumer price index, based on 1967-68=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis...

Pendulum Swing Toward Pessimism in Market Suddenly Reverses Itself But Hasn't Gone Far

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The pendulum of stock market sentiment, which has swung steadily toward pessimism since mid-September, suddenly stopped and turned in the opposite direction last week after the market had reached a low for the year on Monday. It hasn't traveled very far on the new path as yet. Nevertheless, for the first time in four weeks, the market negotiated a slight gain rather than a loss. Whether last week's late advance was merely a short-lived technical rebound or the start of a new course remains to be seen. In the background was a considerable number of constructive economic developments—a lower rate of inflation, booming retail business, a reduction in the unemployment rate last month and a further downward trend in interest rates—but the market did not take much heart from them. There was still a considerable amount of pessimism rampant in Wall Street when the markets closed for the week, largely because the nation remained impaled on the tangle of two major uncertainties: the specific rulings for wages and prices in Phase 2 of the economic stabilization program and how the Western world will solve its mammoth trade and currency problems.

confidence that there is great underlying strength in the economy that will soon make itself evident. For the most part, the public and business are well satisfied—while labor leaders are not—with the first stage of the administration's new economic program that began on Aug. 15 and a 90-day freeze on wages and prices as well as with efforts to stimulate the economy via new consumer and business-tax incentives. There is more skepticism about the details of the coming control program, no matter what the precise outlines are. The greatest worry involves existing inequities and what will be done about them. Obviously both business and labor will have to make some sacrifices if Phase 2 is to have any chance for success in dampening inflation, reducing unemployment and restoring stability in the international trade and monetary area.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market tried hard to get into the win column last week but didn't quite make it as declines outnumbered advances by a small margin. However, the big news was that the counter market last Monday for the first time in its history began to release volume figures for most of the 2,900 issues in the NASDAQ system. NASDAQ is an acronym for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations. And the volume figures were quite impressive. They more than doubled those of the Amex during each trading session last week. For the week \$3,308,700 shares changed hands in the counter market. This compared with 18,661,910 shares traded in the Amex. In the preceding week on the exchange, 15,298,890 shares were traded. Prices in both markets last week dropped sharply on Monday and continued to lose some ground on Tuesday. However, on Wednesday both markets made their best daily gains since Aug. 16. Prices drifted the next day and then fell again on Friday. The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 24.54, down 0.67 from the close of the preceding week. The most actively traded issue on the Amex last week was the warrants of Trans World Airlines, which fell 1.2 to 21 7/8 on a turnover of 252,200 shares. The second most heavily traded stock was Rustan Fashions, which lost 3/8 to 14 with 213,000 shares changing hands. The Over-the-Counter market did somewhat better with the NASDAQ index ending on Friday at 105.16, up .87 point from the preceding Friday. Among the stronger counter issues last week, Browning & Ferris added 7/8, Tampax climbed 1/8, International Systems & Controls was up 5/8, Burnip & Sims rose 2 and the Rouse Company climbed 3/4. Rouse recently split its stock two-for-one.

Over-Counter Market

Large table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Table listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net change.

First Investors American Trust S.A. Luxembourg

Summary of Quarterly Report to 30th September 1971. First Investors American Trust has a net asset value per share at 30th September, 1971 of \$8.83, which compares with a net asset value at 31st December, 1970 of \$7.33.

Accordingly your Board takes an optimistic view at present and the Trust is highly leveraged. Most of the stocks held are highly marketable and the leverage can be eliminated quickly by selling stocks if your Board's views change.

Copies of the report are available from First Investors & Savers SA (General), 8 rue de la Cornue, 1204 Geneva 8, First Investors & Savers Limited, 16 Avenue Square, London EC4N 3LT or... Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table containing bond sales data with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various municipal and corporate bonds.

PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

QUARTERLY REPORT. Whereby given that the Report of the Corporation for the half ended 30th September, 1971, may be obtained from any of the banks listed below.

Our clients are prepared to borrow for up to five years... DOLLAR 100,000... FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Notice of Special Meeting to the Shareholders. The following matter is on the agenda for this Meeting: Approval of a new Investment Management Agreement...

10 Years 7 1/2% Kuwaiti Dinar Bonds of 1971

to be repaid 1973-1981. Interest: 7 1/2% P.A., payable on each May 1 and November 1. Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Table of Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change for various stocks.

Main table of stock sales with columns: Symbol, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V. logo and contact information for the bank.

Advertisement for EARN 8% interest with features like Periodic Record of Safety, Three Wonderful Plans, Extraordinary Free Gifts, and Super Service.



Market Pessimism Abates, Slight Gains Are Recorded

(Continued from Page 9) Inc. and from Frank L. Mansell, executive vice-president of Lyth & Co. Inc.

Mr. Davant remarked: "I certainly don't think it's bearish. Sustained earnings imply even better earnings ahead. It's not as bearish as having no oversight or dividends at all."

And Mr. Mansell observed: "The formula seems to be an inflation one in that it doesn't make companies that have apparently cut their dividends."

In the credit markets, interest rates continued to move lower under the influence of the same combination of forces that has been at work all through the autumn—that is, weak loan demand, sluggishness in some parts of the economy, the expectation of a reduction in the Federal Reserve discount rate and a measure of improvement in the inflation picture.

The drop in interest rates extended almost from one end of the credit markets to the other. Treasury bills for instance, traded at a high of 12 1/2 percent, the lowest rate since early 1967. And, at the same time, 10-year electric utility bonds were sold to yield a return of 7.25 percent, the lowest on such an instrument since early in April.

Meanwhile, the cost of money dropped elsewhere in the money market. Interest rates on personal loans, home mortgages and some savings accounts were reduced by major New York City banks. And the prime rate, the minimum interest charge on business loans, which is now floating freely, and informally set by banks in conjunction with rates in the open market, declined another notch. It now stands generally at 5 1/2 percent.

In the economic area, the news was mostly encouraging. In addition to a spate of reductions in interest rates, there was a further decline in wholesale prices and generally favorable trade data, particularly in the retail area.

For the second straight month, wholesale prices, which are a reliable indicator of future consumer price trends, showed a decline. It was slight—only 0.1 percent—but the downward trend in both

Insurance Stocks

September and October followed a long series of monthly gains, some of them sharp. Meanwhile the retail sales picture remained strong, with national chain groups showing an 11 percent rise for September over a year ago and additional good increases, though slightly lower, for October.

At the same time, auto sales have continued to rocket along at a record pace. October became the first million-car sales month in the auto industry's history, with domestic cars up almost 45 percent and imports down about 3 percent. Sales have been helped by the rollback of prices on new models and the effort to remove the 7 percent excise tax.

Nevertheless, all the recent economic news has not been cheerful. Machine-tool and steel business has been lagging. Factory orders declined in September by 2 percent and housing starts in September dropped by 12 percent from their record heights of the summer.

Housing remains one of the brightest spots in the economy. The annual rate of starts hovers around the 2-million mark and the number of new building permits issued indicates a continuing high level of future construction. Consumer spending for autos, homes and goods of all kinds is expected to be one of the strongest props in a resurgent economy next year, but other sectors—government spending, net exports and business outlays for new plant, equipment and inventories—were also expected to be stronger than in 1971 and help push economic activity to an overall vigorous gain of perhaps 9 or 10 percent (with two-thirds of it "real" growth) next year.

All the leading stock averages closed the week with small advances after recovering from around the year's low reached in last Monday's sinking spell.

The Dow-Jones average ended with a net gain of 1.39 points at 840.39. The New York Times Combined Average rose 2.98 to 511.94. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 0.22 to 94.46, and the New York Stock Exchange composite index up 0.09 to 52.18.

There was a close balance between stocks that advanced and those that declined, with 807 issues up for the week, 852 down and 195 unchanged. Turnover on the Big Board increased to 65.4 million shares from 61.4 million.

Insurance Stocks

Table listing various insurance stocks such as Allcity, American Life, and others with their respective prices and changes.

Treasury Bills

Table listing Treasury bills with columns for bid, asked, and yield.

Market Averages

Table listing market averages including Dow Jones, NYSE, and others.

American Exchange

Table listing American Exchange stocks and their prices.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table listing N.Y. Stock Exchange activity and prices.

30 IOS Managers Accused of Fraud By 68 Employees

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Thirty directors and executives of investors overseas services when the mutual fund empire was ruled by Bernard Cornfeld, its founder, have been accused of fraud in a complaint filed with their Geneva public prosecutor, it was learned yesterday.

The complaint was lodged by a group of 68 Swiss IOS employees. Among those named are Mr. Cornfeld, who severed his connections with IOS early this year, James Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Sir Eric Wyndham White, former international trade official.

The complaint alleges improper conduct by IOS management in splitting the company's shares and in the selling of an issue of 5.6 million shares to the public in September, 1968, at \$10 each. The plaintiffs alleged that at the time of this public offering the IOS management knew that the company's finances were shaky.

The prosecutor will make a preliminary investigation to determine whether formal charges should be brought.

Snow Near Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Snow has appeared on peaks of the Guadarrama Mountains outside Madrid for the first time this winter.

N.Y. Bond Sales

Table listing N.Y. bond sales with columns for bid, asked, and last price.

Foreign Bonds

Table listing foreign bonds from various countries like Australia, Canada, etc.

International Bonds

Table listing international bonds with columns for units of account and interest rates.

European Currency Units

Table listing European currency units and their values.

French Francs

Table listing French francs and their values.

Guilders

Table listing guilders and their values.

Luxembourg Francs

Table listing Luxembourg francs and their values.

Advertisement for EUROTELEX, a personal communication service.

Advertisement for Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A., including a notice of meeting and details about the fund's performance.

Large advertisement for Philip Morris International Capital N.V., featuring a 7 1/2 percent guaranteed bearer note.

Large advertisement for United California Bank, highlighting its statewide presence and services.

# SICILY

A Special Report

## For Tourists: A Huge Museum and Resort

By Stuart Troup

**PALERMO (HT)**—"A picturesque rock in the middle of the Mediterranean" . . . "a museum" . . . "a land where the civilizations of Europe, Asia and Africa fused" . . . Such characterizations of Sicily are not inaccurate: they are simply inadequate.

We had taken the ferry across the straits from Villa San Giovanni into the bustling port of Messina, and proceeded immediately to follow the road signs out of the city.

Besides its cathedral, its national museum and the Church of the Annunciation, Messina had little to boast of except an earthquake that leveled it in 1908. Museums and churches, in quantity, can create cultural indigestion.

Drive on . . . with the sea at our right, Milazzo must be somewhere ahead. But a road sign touting a panoramic drive, apparently above and beyond the city, somewhere in the Peliccioli Mountains, has detoured us. We go up, weaving past the north reaches of the city, twisting, climbing, looking. The view is marvelous, with Messina stretching along the straits far below. The houses and colors piecing together a fine mosaic. We've traveled so far that it is ridiculous to turn back. Perhaps we can discover Sicily via this route.

What we discover instead is a sanitarium, and road sign that tells us we can proceed no further.

Milazzo was somewhere ahead. We went on and reached it in about an hour.

We were immediately absorbed by the good food, ancient streets and ruins of Milazzo. And daily, there are boats to the Aeolian or Lipari Islands, north in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

There are seven principal islands in the archipelago, the largest being Lipari, which has pretty beaches framing the village, encircled by 13th-14th century walls and dominated by a 16th century Norman castle. But the most interesting of the islands are Stromboli and Vulcano—the former with its plume of smoke and frequent eruptions, the latter with its hot springs and rocky shores.

Going west from Milazzo, on highway No. 113, is an experience comparable to slithering along the Amalfi Coast between Salerno and Sorrento. The going is not nearly as difficult, but the vistas are often as superb.

### Inviting Beaches

Everywhere along the shore there are inviting beaches. And long before you reach Tindari, the sanctuary can be seen overlooking a spit of land and sand that runs gracefully into the Tyrrhenian. On the altar of the sanctuary there is a famous Byzantine statue of the Black Madonna, about whom any north Sicilian will be glad to weave a yarn.

As with virtually all Sicilian communities, Tindari's history is speckled with violence. It was founded by the Greeks from Syracuse about 400 B.C., flowered during the Roman period and was destroyed by the Arabs in the 9th century. There is still much to see here that has been left from the time of the Greeks, including a theater.

We must decline many of the sights, however, in order to reach Palermo by nightfall. Route 113 continues to wind westward, sometimes perilously, always interestingly; over dry river beds, past water-casked donkeys, through poor villages, over craggy mountains.

Many of the dry river beds apparently have not felt a current of water in years. Small homes have been built in some of them. And in Capo d'Orlando, a group of boys are playing soccer in a river bed, complete with goal nets.

Water, however, is never far away. To our right, the Tyrrhenian stretches like a great lake, gently lapping against white beaches nestled between the rocky headlands.

### Rock of Cefalu

It is late afternoon, and in virtually all the villages the women are sitting outside their roadside front doors, resting after their heavy meals. They are sitting, most of them, in straight-backed chairs with their backs to the road; in some cases facing their doors, sometimes merely facing the stone walls of their homes. It is said that only the wives—the signorine—sit facing the building. Perhaps, but it seems doubtful that there are so many middle-aged and older unmarried women in Sicily.

There is a beautiful, enormous rock coming up on our right, at water's edge. From the pictures we have seen, it can only be Cefalu, a city whose colorful history and ruins date back to 800 B.C. when it was Greek



Besides its fantastic setting below the rock and at the foot of the sea, however, Cefalu's most superb possession is its cathedral, built during the Norman period, 12th and 13th centuries.

The cathedral is built of a gold-tinted stone—its beauty enhanced by the backdrop of the enormous rock. It contains a number of precious mosaics, representative of Byzantine art. There is a museum, also, but the threat of cultural indigestion looms again. And there is much still to be seen. Touring can be a ghastly business.

From Cefalu toward Palermo, the road loses much of its bending nature, and subsequently some of its charm. But the ruins of Solunto, reached just before Palermo, can restore the historic mood. Up the slopes of Mount Catalano, we reach the promontory on which rests Solunto, an ancient Phoenician town destroyed by the Saracens, who were generous enough to leave us a few

columns they were apparently unable to cart away. There are remains of the Punic and Roman domination also, to which Solunto (also called Solutum) was subjected. And there is a fine view of the coast, including a series of charming villages.

### Hectic City

Solunto, indeed, is a good point for rest before tackling Palermo which—with all of its remarkable history and examples of art and architecture—is also a hectic city. Palermo takes time. It is an orgy of architecture and artifacts—Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Norman, Spanish. Ancient Greece is in the National Museum; the Middle Ages are in the Palazzo Chiaramonte, and—as a Sicilian put it—"Baroque looks down from the balconies of a hundred streets."

In Piazza Indipendenza, the men are playing cards on tables

in the park. Nearby an elderly man, in work clothes and wearing a beret, puffs a cigarette through a long ivory holder while sitting on the curb reading a comic book. Along the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, donkey-drawn carts compete for space with a river of automobiles whose drivers defy the narrowness of the pavement. On the street, there is a constant challenge to the limits of space.

The street market off the Vittorio Emanuele is filled with fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, and people. Through the narrow market street just now, a short Sicilian is announcing a political rally to be held the next evening, his voice overwhelming the repetitions cadence of the vendors. He is ignored. The feeling one gets in this market is that it would not matter if the herald had been shouting "The Saracens are coming, the Saracens are coming." It is time to shop and the Saracens be damned.

Tourists come and go, conquerors have come and gone—and many of the conquests are reflected in the character of the Sicilian faces in Palermo.

We wander, through the powerful structure of the cathedral built in the Sicilian-Norman style, under the Porta Nuova and past the Norman Palace, into the Piazza Pretoria with its spectacular fountain—the work of 15th century Florentine sculptors—gardens and narrow alleyways.

### Sicilian Vespers

We didn't find the Church of Santo Spirito. It would have been interesting to step inside the place in which began the notorious Sicilian Vespers during the reign (Continued on next page.)

## For Investors: Opportunity

**PALERMO (HT)**—"If you follow me," the innkeeper was saying in a vintage film, "your rooms are ready." Those words are graciously welcomed by tourists, gladly proffered by innkeepers and, more and more, sorely needed by Sicily.

The need is twofold and clear: (1) Sicily's natural advantages and the rising number of traveling Europeans are making the Mediterranean island an increasingly attractive tourist target, and (2) Sicily—although no longer considered Italy's stepchild—has received a paucity of major investors.

The answer to both needs has not been a secret to Italy or to the regional government in Sicily for some time. The achievement of modernizing existing facilities and of attracting new investors, however—despite formidable incentives from the central and regional governments—has been as slow-moving as traffic in Rome.

There have been some notable achievements, particularly on the north shore in Cefalu and around the capital city of Palermo. But the financial incentives have been met with almost equal strength by the reluctance of hoteliers to change their attitudes and by the strong Mediterranean competition for tourists and investors alike.

### Competition

"For a long time, they (the tourist industry in Italy) thought that Italy was unique," says Giovanni Torresin, of the Institute for Assistance to the Development of Southern Italy (IASMI). "They felt that its hospitality, sunny skies, sandy beaches, clear water was enough. Suddenly the tourist industry discovered it had competitors on a high level."

"The days of just kissing hands and providing a clean hotel room are over," Mr. Torresin says. "You must think about modernizing. We have to wake up." A good portion of the job of waking up the so-called Mezzogiorno—Italy's slow-to-develop south—as well as to attract the industrial and tourist investment there has gone to Mr. Torresin's employer, IASMI, a private consultancy body funded by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and other agencies.

"Those tourists who think about seeing the mountains, the temples, they come anyway. For others there must be more. We must do all we can not to lose this marvelous source of income," Mr. Torresin declares. He emphasizes that the majority of tourists, after they have visited a special point of interest, are not content to just hole up in a good hotel room each night. And with some exceptions, that is the simple kind of facility that has been provided until now.

### Changes

Things, however, are changing. In 1962, one year after the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno began its effort to close the economic gap between the north and the south of Italy, more than 68 percent of Sicily's hotels were non-

touristic. And only 20 percent of the tourist hotels and pensions were located on the seaside. By 1970, the number of tourist hotels had risen to more than 42 percent of the total, with two-thirds of the tourist hotels located at the shore. Over those eight years, also, there was a total rise of almost one third in the number of accommodations on the island. But it wasn't enough.

"We have made many mistakes and we want to capitalize on them," Mr. Torresin says. "Since the advent of the Cassa (per il Mezzogiorno) in 1961, we have learned that it's one thing to build a hotel for the mass of tourists, but in certain areas we were not ready to have roads to accommodate them. This is the age of jumbo jets."

A network of motorways around and across Sicily is improving the ease of travel, but many of the island's other main roads are in ugly condition. Palermo and Catania have modern airfields, with frequent flights to northern Italy and the rest of the continent, but without a major airfield on the south shore the splendid Mediterranean coastline has remained comparatively untapped.

### Land Prices

"Prices of land are lower on the south coast," explains Claudio Alhaique, who heads the tourist division of IASMI. "Some parts of it are still available for a few hundred lire per square meter. It is still unexploited, relatively, because there is no airport. There is one being constructed and its operation will be a really good solution."

Prices of land in the more popular areas have been a problem. "The prices on the east and north coasts were unacceptable," Mr. Alhaique says. "In order to be economical (for tourist development), the price can't be higher than 1,000 lire or 1,500 lire (\$1.60 to \$2.40) per square meter. In the recently approved law (effective Jan. 1, 1972) it is foreseen that for tourist initiatives it will be possible to obtain expropriation of land economically. Previously, such expropriation existed only for industrialization."

The east coast, on the Ionian Sea, contains the famous resort of Taormina. "The vacation and tradition of tourists has existed there for a long time," Mr. Alhaique notes, "and new initiatives (there) are following those traditions. Between Catania and Siracusa (further south on the coast) the area was highly developed through industrialization, which has increased the general standard of living."

It is no surprise that the east coast represents the greatest number of tourists. "On the north coast," Mr. Alhaique says, "there is the situation of Palermo, an attraction per se because it is the capital of Sicily. Probably the highest number of new initiatives have been taken (on the north coast) because of Palermo and due to the fact that on the east coast the possibility of new initiatives is now due to saturation of availability. Flat land is needed, and 90 percent of

the potential investors want coastal land."

While the Ionian coast is saturated, near Taormina, with tourist facilities, the entire island is heavily laden with natural and historical beauty.

### Climate

It would seem that capitalizing on the island's resources would be a simple task; that attracting investors to provide facilities that would help attract even more tourists would be as natural as the marvelous Sicilian coastline. There are endless miles of sandy beaches and clear waters; there are imposing stretches of mountains, including the ever-puffing Mount Etna. There are the remains of the ancient Greeks—preserved temples and ruins second only to those in Greece as fine examples of such architecture—in Agrigento, Selinunte, Stracusa and other places. And, there are influences everywhere from the Normans, the Byzantines and the Arabs.

The climate of Sicily compares favorably with that of internationally famous resorts. Over a period of eight years, collected data shows that the average temperatures are higher in winter, autumn and spring in Palermo, for example, than in Palma de Mallorca in Spain, insuring a longer vacation season. The average number of rainy days each year in Catania is 94, while in Biarritz it is 177 and in Athens 101.

With all that, however, Sicily made a poor showing in figures provided by IASMI comparing 1960 to 1968. In 1960, under a heading labeled "nights spent" by tourists in Sicily, there was a total of 3,919,408. In 1968, it was 3,173,223. IASMI attributed the decline to an insufficient supply of accommodations available. They were largely in the topmost and lowest categories of hotels. IASMI said, rather than the intermediate levels most frequently sought by tourists.

But in 1970, with the completion of many new facilities and a boom in tourism, "nights spent" by tourists rose to almost 4,700,000. Mr. Alhaique sees a great deal of initiative in the number of hotels and motels that will be built between now and 1980. "The number of beds between those years will represent an increase of between eight and 10 times," he says. It is safe to say that if his prophecy comes true IASMI will have had much to do with it. IASMI gives free assistance to interested investors, "beginning with the identification of suitable land," Mr. Alhaique says. And IASMI continues to scout for more land.

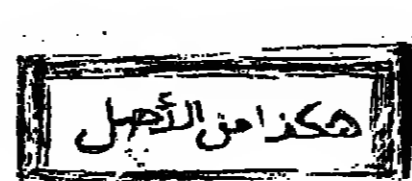
What's more, IASMI: ● Ascertains what may be most appropriate and economically attractive for an investor according to his objectives and preferences, his available capital and his experience in construction, managerial and technical areas. ● Contacts the owners of selected lands and local bodies to ensure the creation of enterprises under the best conditions. ● Draws up specific investment (Continued on next page.)



# THE THIRD DIMENSION

If this photograph can only be captured with special equipment. To appreciate the marvelous play of light and on this masterpiece, you must go see it for yourself. In Sicily. The examples shown above can only hint at the kinds of art you can see in Sicily. For Sicily has so many cities, monuments, Roman theaters, Arab mosques, Norman churches and countless other art treasures. And that's not all. Sicily it's easy to enjoy life. You'll find delicious food, comfortable, reasonably priced hotels and a warm, friendly people who want to make you feel at home.

For more information, contact:  
Assessorato Turismo, Comunicazione e Trasporti  
della Regione Siciliana  
Via Notarbartolo 13  
90141 PALERMO



# Sicily For Tourists

(Continued from preceding page.)

of Charles I of Anjou, in the 13th century. It was Easter Day, 1282, the story goes, and the bells were ringing for vespers when some Frenchmen insulted a young woman of Palermo inside the church. That apparently was all the Sicilians needed to begin an insurrection that toppled the unpopular reign of Charles. And the Frenchmen who could not pronounce the word *chick* (chick-pea) correctly were massacred. It was one of the rare moments of self-inflicted violence in space before Palermo which, after its founding by Phoenicians, had been taken by the Romans, the Saracens and the Normans. Its position at the head of a grand bay—enclosed on the north by imposing Mount Pellegrino and on the south by Capo Zafferano—made it the last major goal of Mediterranean conquerors.

### Dubious Distinction

Palermo's entire spread—the Conca d'Oro, or golden conch—cannot be seen better than from the sea. A town that overlooks the sea and has grown up around the famous Benedictine abbey of the same name. And after a look at the Conca d'Oro, the abbey of Monreale is like a tantalizing desert. It is a remarkable combination of Norman architecture and Sicilian-Arab decoration, with its outstanding 12th century mosaics. And the cloisters to the right of the church are as famous and interesting as the abbey.

An appointment at the Isle of Favignana, in the Sicilian Straits,

takes us from Palermo's environs, westward again past Castellammare del Golfo—which has the dubious distinction of being the birthplace of gangster Joe Bonanno—toward the port of Trapani. Overpowering impressions up to now have faded us, and Trapani doesn't seem to stand out. From Trapani we climb again to a literal and figurative high spot of Sicily—Erice. The views from Erice's castle are so overpowering that from here even Trapani looks good. And there's the castle, built by the Normans on the site of the Temple of Venus the Mother (Ericina). From its gardens we look out across the straits at the Egadi Islands and, on a clear day, to the coast of Tunisia.

South we travel to Marsala for lunch, and southeast to Selinunte. Time to dig out the reference books. Selinunte, after all, is not just another stop. It is, along with Agrigento and Stracusa, an incomparable picture of the Greek grandeur that was Sicily 500 years before Christ. But the sun is low now, and reference books are a bore.

We come upon the temples at the edge of the sea, amid the quiet of stony ruins. It is as if the Greeks were here last week and today we are looking at the aftermath of an earthquake. Can such columns be 2,500 years old?

### Chaos of Stones

The sun is sinking fast, and the ghostly quality of the temple ruins is difficult to forget as we arrive at the acropolis. The acropolis of Selinunte is mostly a gray mass of stones lying in chaos. Here and there

a toppled column lies amid the giant jigsaw puzzle highlighted by the lonely standing columns of what was a Greek theater.

The sun has set and we are moving southeast on Route 115, the surface of which seems to be in worse condition than some of the temples we have just seen. In many places, the road has split open, like an overdone cake crust, providing obstacles that are very difficult to avoid on a twisting path.

It is evening and we decide to pass up Selacusa, a white, terraced Moorish type-city built on the slope of Monte San Calogaro. It is best known as a health resort, with hot grottoes—sulphur water, saline-bromic-iodic water, alkaline-lithic water—something for every need. Our need is to reach Agrigento.

The lights of the city are spread across a hill above the road, but there is otherwise little to see until dawn. By morning in the Valley of the Temples, along Strada Panoramica, the sun has colored the stone of the Greek edifices a warm honey. The Temple of Juno stands atop a small crest, high enough to be highlighted against the sky as you approach it, walking past twisted, aged olive trees.

It is the Temple of Concord, however, that is the most majestic and the best preserved of the 2,500-year-old temples. The temple is built of volcanic rock, with 34 columns; it is 138 feet long, 65 feet wide. But its dimensions tell you nothing. When you walk through it, looking up at its perfection and down toward the sea, you may feel you have words to describe it.

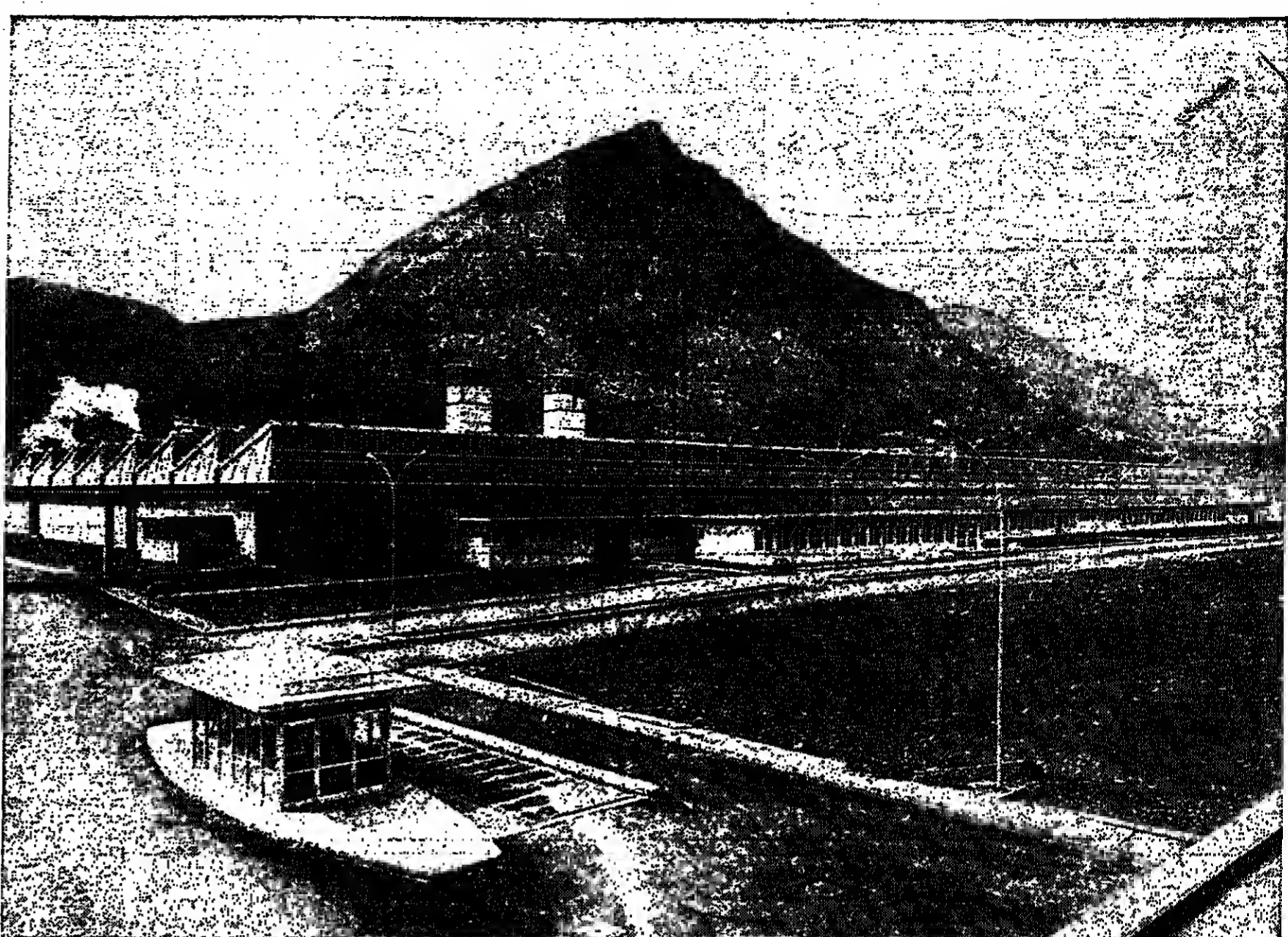
### Other Temples, Other Ruins

There are other temples, other ruins here, but the Temples of Juno and Concord are unforgettable. You can turn toward the city and visit the National Archaeological Museum or the Graeco-Roman quarter or the Dicesian Museum. But they cannot compete with the recollection of the temples. And to reach the museums, one must take in Agrigento's hetero-skeletal growth of modern buildings, exemplary in their disregard of planning, good design and beauty. Inland now, toward Caltanissetta and Enna, and our time limitations are denying justice to the island's center. Still we catch sight of the sea of wheat, the stretches of pretty hillside and the clusters of medieval villages, the farmers leading or riding their cask-laden mules from the wells to their barns.

Eastward, toward Mount Etna and Catania. The plume of smoke from Etna, the largest and one of the most famous volcanoes in Europe, ominously reminds one of the devastations it has wrought in virtually every century since at least the Middle Ages. It resembles a giant sawed-off cone. And at its feet, on its flanks and in its plunging ravines thousands of natural sculptures have accumulated from its lava.

There is little we want to say about Catania. For us, it is the busy city we pass on the way north along the coast to Taormina, perching high like a balcony, overlooking the sea. Taormina, Sicily's most celebrated tourist mecca, is also one of its busiest areas. And why not, with such gardens, a Greek theater, lovely beaches and fine accommodations? The next stop is Messina again, and the train back to Rome.

# Fiat in Sicily



The Fiat factory at Termini Imerese (Palermo) is the first motor-car production plant in Sicily's history.

## The Fiat Factory at Termini Imerese

Completed during 1970, the Fiat factory at Termini (Palermo) is the first motor-car production plant in Sicily's history.

To achieve this goal it has taken since 1963, the year in which Stedifiat, a partnership between Fiat and a Sicilian finance company, was constituted. The site was chosen and the terrain levelled off in 1968 and building commenced in 1969. On October 30th, 1970, Stedifiat was incorporated into Fiat.

This important development will have a considerable effect on the growth of Sicily's economy and is part of Fiat's program for the industrial development of the South. Between 1970 and 1972, this program will involve a total investment of close to 300 thousand million lire.

A factor common to the plants already operating or being planned in the South is that they are given over to production which will stimulate the growth of collateral activities to the maximum, thereby increasing occupation.

The finishing operations in the motor-car construction cycle may be considered to be among the most suitable for this purpose.

The main reasons underlying Fiat's decision to build a factory at Termini Imerese, apart from the general social

and economic need to speed up the industrialization of the South, were:

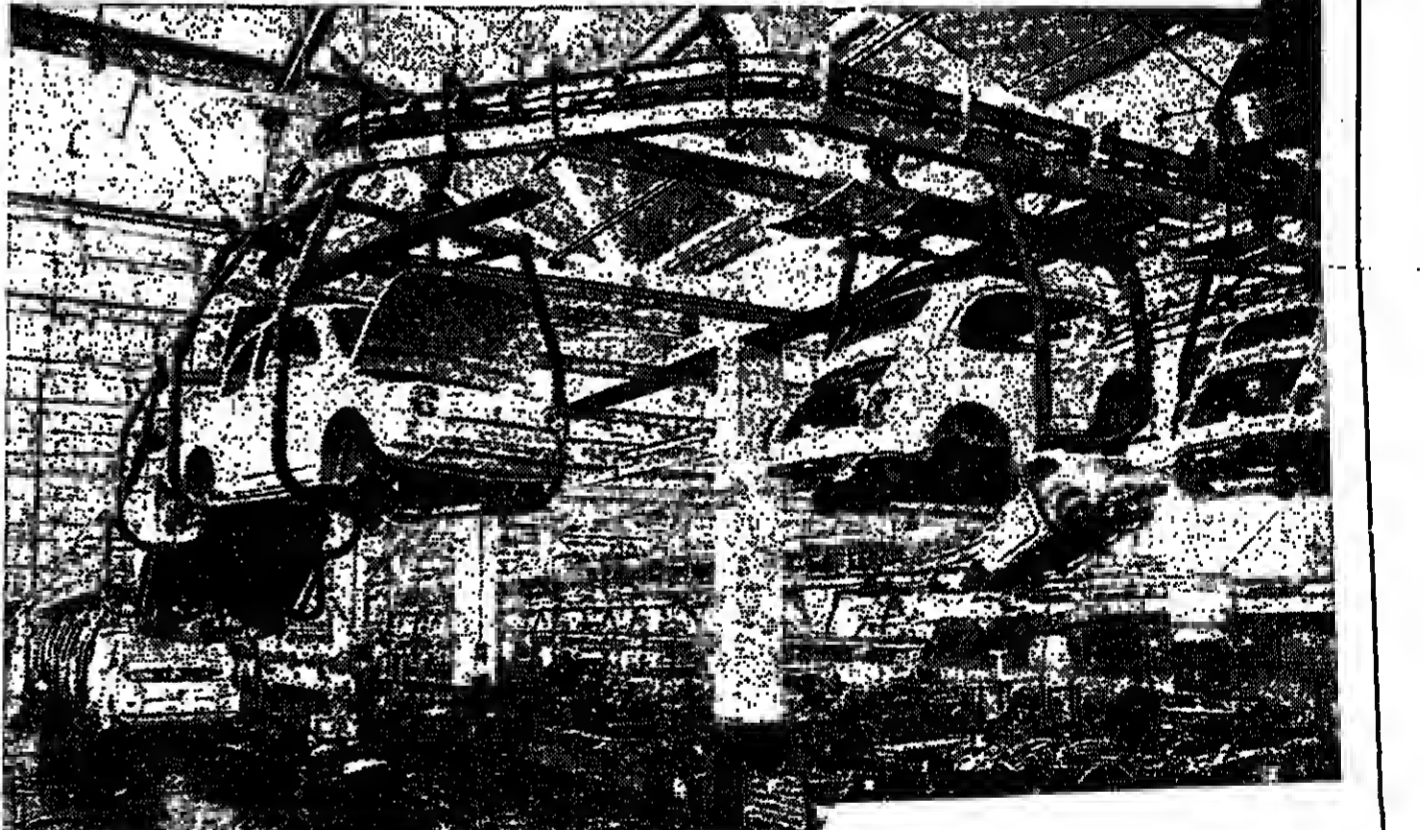
- Local labor availability; -The closeness of southern markets (the South of Italy and Mediterranean countries).

more than 400,000 sq.m. and employs 700 workers. The factory is engaged on final and assembly operations of the Fiat 500 and has a total capacity of 50,000 vehicles a year.

It is planned to extend the plant with an additional in-

vestment of 1.6 thousand million lire so as to permit more processes to be carried out and add 100 per cent the labor force.

The workers are Sicilians who have benefited at special courses and in Tur-



Fiat factory at Termini Imerese (Palermo): Assembly line of the Fiat 500

## The Fiat Service in Sicily

The position that Fiat has gained in the economy of Sicily by all means does not stop short at the construction of the Termini Imerese plant, as much as this is to contribute to the island's wishes for industrial development.

The company's sales and service network throughout Sicily is the other important Fiat contribution to the economic life of the island. This organization is an indirect yet essential component of the industrial and commercial development of the island. In other words, it is part of the trading and transport infrastructure to which most of the economic activity is closely connected.

Fiat has been represented in Sicily for some time by a widespread sales and service network.

A specialized organization of men, equipment and tools is available to ensure the maintenance of all vehicles in peak condition. Fiat Services in Sicily hinges on the two Fiat branches at Palermo and Catania. Under their control are 200 service points—dealers, spares and lubricants stockists; authorized garages and body repairers. In addition, Fiat is represented in Sicily by the Fiat and OM Tractor Service Centre in Caltanissetta.

The Fiat Sales and Service Branch of Catania.



# For Investors

(Continued from preceding page.)

programs and collaborates with an investor's own planners to ensure that projects comply with legal requirements.

● Fills out the forms, questionnaires and other papers that must be furnished together with applications for financing or for the concession of grants.

● Assists, both at the collaborative and operational levels, in the association of landowners, builders, hotel proprietors and others to ensure a practical integration of investment planning ability to afford the maximum guarantee of return on investment.

● Contacts groups and organizations (Italian and non-Italian) to promote the influx of tourism into the area of investment.

"In general," Mr. Alinaque says, "investors for the most part are from Italy; in part local people, in part from central and northern Italy. The foreign investors are mostly from France, Sweden, England and Germany."

And those financial incentives:

● A 10-year exemption from corporation tax for all new ventures in the hotel sector.

● A 10-year exemption from income tax for new hotels. For those that are enlarged or converted, the exemption applies to that portion of the increased income deriving from the modification.

● Loans at 3 percent interest for up to 70 percent of investments in hotel construction, expansion or conversion; youth hostels, mountain refuges, camping sites and tourist villages; complementary facilities and services,

such as ski lifts or restaurants. The loans for buildings are for 20 years. The degree of assistance depends on the size and characteristics of the investment and of its location.

● Grants for construction, conversion or expansion of buildings used for tourist activity, up to a maximum of 15 percent of total investment.

These are the incentives provided by the central government and the Cassa. The regional government of Sicily, in addition, provides incentives. These include loans provided wholly by the region and not cumulative with loans provided by the national government. The loans are for up to 75 percent of the total investment, depending on its size, character and location. The interest rate is 1 1/2 percent a year on the loans, which have a life of 20 years for fixed assets and 10 years for decorations and furnishings.

Sicily also provides grants paid in installments for the purpose of reducing to 1 1/2 percent the annual rate of interest on that part of any loan obtained on the basis of national laws. There are other grants available, also, concerning infrastructural facilities; and to offset special taxes.

These are the hard, difficult to digest facts (unless you're an accountant). If, coupled with the pure lure of Sicily itself, they are incentive enough to attract the kind of heavy tourist investment the island needs, there seems little doubt that more and more tourists will follow.

If they are not enough incentive, it is likely that soon in Sicily there will be no room at the inn.

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ASSOCIAZIONE TAORMINESE ALBERGATORI Taormina. Telex: 98062.

**PEANUTS**

1. I HAVEN'T LEFT FOR TWO DAYS! I WANT MY BLANKET BACK!  
2. THIS IS WHY I TOLD YOU TO KEEP IT FOR ME... I THOUGHT I COULD GIVE IT UP, BUT I CAN'T. I'VE GOT TO HAVE IT BACK!  
3. I BEG YOU! PLEASE GIVE IT BACK! PLEASE! PLEASE!  
4. THIS IS FUN!

**B.C.**

1. I READ YOUR DETECTIVE STORY BUT FEEL IT NEEDS MORE SENSUALITY.  
2. PUNCH IT UP AND BRING IT BACK TOMORROW.  
3. His pulse exploded as he ripped off her tabushka.  
4. PETER'S PUBLISHING CO.

**U. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.**

1. BOYS!!—WHEN AH FIRES—RUN!!—WHEN AH FIRES AGIN—SADIE RUNS!! TH' PORE SOUL SHE KETCHES GOTTA MARRY HER, AN' NO AXIN' FO' MERCY!!  
2. MAYOR HAWKINS SUMMONS THE LOCAL BACHELORS  
3. SADIE CAUGHT A HUSBAND. THE OTHER SPINSTERS OF DOGPATCH LIKED THE IDEA—  
4. —AND THE SADIE HAWKINS DAY RACE BECAME AN ANNUAL (SPUDDER) EVENT WHICH SPREAD ALL OVER THE WORLD!!

**B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.**

1. GET A LOAD OF THE FAT OLD FURRY HIBERNATING BEAR.  
2. SHH! I THINK IT'S STIRRING.  
3. HIBERNATING BEARS WAKE UP VERY HUNGRY.  
4. YOW! YOW!

**C. H. I.**

1. —AND NOW, I SHOULD LIKE TO CALL UPON IRA TO TELL US ALL WHAT EDUCATION DOES FOR HIM.  
2. IRA--?  
3. WELL, UP HERE IN MY BRAIN, THE PART WITH WHICH I THINK, IT MAKES ME VERY BOKED.

**B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.**

1. WE'RE TAKING THE CASTLE DOWN. I'M PRETTY GOOD AT PICKING LOCKS, YOU KNOW.  
2. COME IN, KELLY.  
3. BUT, KOP, THIS IS BREAKING AND ENTERING. WE COULD BE SENT TO PRISON!  
4. NAH, WE'RE RETURNING A WORK OF ART. IT'S THAT A CRIME?  
5. WE TAKE DOWN THE EMPTY FRAME AND SIMPLY REPLACE THE PORTRAIT.

**W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.**

1. DOC, I FEEL ALL OVER, AND MY HANDS ARE STARTING TO SWELL UP.  
2. YOUR PROBLEM IS ENTIRELY EMOTIONAL—RELAX AND TRY NOT TO WORRY.  
3. YOU'RE A GENIUS, DOC—LET ME SHAKE YOUR HAND!  
4. NURSE! GET ME THE RUBBER GLOVES.

**R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.**

1. AS REX MORGAN TAKES TIME TO THE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL GAME, THE FAMED SCOOTER BARBECUE IS INTRODUCED TO THE 90,000 FANS!  
2. IT WAS GREAT WHEN I CAME HERE TO SEE HIM PLAY! HE WAS MY IDOL!  
3. HE LOOKS FIT ENOUGH TO BE PLAYING TODAY!  
4. YEAH, SCOOTER!  
5. WHILE IN ANOTHER AREA STADIUM.

**P. O. G. O.**

1. POGO JUST SAY A VERY BALD PRECEDENT IS LETTIN' A...  
2. I'M A BUSY MAN—ALL THEM LADIES WHO WANT TO LOSE WEIGHT—WE SHIP 'EM OUT TO...  
3. OUTER SPACE WHERE THEY'LL BE WEIGHTLESS! THEN WE BILLS 'EM FOR SO MUCH PER POUND LOST AND...  
4. WILL THEY AIR, THERE'S NO COLONY FEW...  
5. DAGGABUNT! EVERY TIME MAN GETS A GOOD PROGRESSIVE IDEA, SOME DANG'ROUS LAW OF NATURE CRUMBLES IT UP!

**R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.**

1. AUNT'S HUGE DOGS QUICKLY FINISHED BURSTING TO THE GROUND AT JORGE'S COMMAND...  
2. —AND A SOUNDLESS STRUGGLE ENIGMAS...  
3. ED! HAVING'S TO!

**BLONDIE**

1. I'M ON MY WAY TO MISS HOPKINS'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.  
2. HOW OLD IS MAVIS?  
3. NOBODY KNOWS.  
4. WHENEVER WE ASK HER, SHE CRIES.

**BRIDGE** —By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South opened the bidding in second position with one diamond. West overcalled one heart and East bid one no-trump. South raised his diamond bid to two, and the auction ended there. West chose the spade ten—and was permitted to win the trick. He led a second spade which South took with the ace, and led a trump to dummy's queen. East won with the trump king and shifted to hearts. South won with the ace. The declarer then led a diamond to the jack in dummy, and ruffed a spade with a high trump in his hand. He ran out all his trumps, reaching this position:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ J 5 4 3 2	♠ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ 8	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ 10 7	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A 8	♣ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

At this point South led the heart queen, forcing West to win and concede a club trick at the finish. The play of the heart queen would not have worked if West had discarded his heart jack and kept a small card in the suit. Notice that there was a slight better play for South. If he had played the ace and queen of hearts instead of trumps at the third trick, West would have been end-played unless East ruffed the third round of hearts. If that happened, South could still have developed an endplay by refusing to cover when East led a club honor. Ninety points was a good result for North-South, since their opponents could have made four clubs.

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
East West South North  
Pass 1 ♦ 1 ♠ Pass  
1.N.T. 2 ♦ Pass  
Pass  
West led the spade ten.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

1. I WASN'T AWAKE UNTIL YOU... NO, WE'RE NOT HAVING BREAKFAST!... WELL, WAKE UP YOUR MOTHER, IF YOU'RE HUNGRY!

**JUMBLE** —that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TONUK  
JEGUD  
DIRAHS  
SNORPE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

My, how they shoot up in this town. Remember when he was knee-high to...  
GREW UP QUICKLY IN BRUSSELS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: FEWER TRYST CORPSE JUNIOR  
Answer: No longer causing in courts—JESTERS

**BOOKS**

**OUR GANG**  
(Starring Tricky and His Friends)  
By Philip Roth. Random House. 200 pp. \$5.95.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ODDLY enough, Philip Roth has neglected to include a disclaimer in his latest book, "Our Gang." Nowhere in its pages could I find any statement guaranteeing that the characters here represented are purely imaginary and that any resemblance to persons living, dead or otherwise is purely coincidental.

This is most unusual in an imaginative work of this sort, in which a President and a Vice-President appear, not to speak of a secretary of defense, a director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a mayor of New York. But then I guess it doesn't matter about the missing disclaimer. "Our Gang" isn't very realistic anyhow. I mean, I even had trouble understanding the internal logic of this book, let alone its bearing on the outside world. Take the opening chapter for instance, where Roth's hero, Tricky, is asked what kind of silly name is that anyway? comforts a troubled citizen. Tricky, you see, has recently come out four-square against the practice of abortion and in favor of the rights of the "yet unborn" (in a statement that is supposed to resemble something that someone I forget who—actually uttered last April 30 in San Clemente, Calif.).

The troubled citizen in this chapter is worried because it has occurred to him that an alleged person called Lieutenant Calley (a character in Roth's story I find it extremely difficult to give credence to, by the way) may have committed an abortion by killing a pregnant woman at the My Lai massacre. Might not this possibility work to said Calley's disadvantage in the President's review of the lieutenant's appeal? Could Tricky really be objective in the light of his belief in the right to life of the "yet unborn"? The citizen wonders.

Tricky's answer is that for several reasons it is most unlikely that a violation of such sanctities of human life could have occurred at the massacre. And having once been a lawyer, he can make it all "perfectly clear." To begin

with, even if such an alleged woman had been pregnant and tried to communicate the fact to Calley, the lieutenant would not have realized it because of his inability to understand Vietnamese. Second, if by chance she had been "showing," Calley probably assumed "in the heat of the moment..." that she was just stout, since, considering the way these people go around in pajamas, it is not even possible to tell the men from the women, let alone the pregnant from the un-pregnant.

And third, if in the unlikely event that she had succeeded in presenting herself to Calley as pregnant, it would "come down to this issue of 'abortion on demand,' which... is totally unacceptable to me, on the basis of my personal and religious beliefs, so that under such circumstances said woman would have been taking extraordinary risks anyway, and perhaps Calley should be cited for bravery for attempting a delicate operation under battlefield conditions."

Besides which, if, in reviewing Calley's appeal, Tricky were to discover "one shred" of evidence that he could not square with his "personal belief in the sanctity of human life, including the life of the yet unborn," he would "disqualify himself as a judge and pass the entire matter on to the vice-president."

All of which struck this reader as completely bewildering, since according to Roth himself, there is no vice-president, only a "what's his name" who keeps popping up at sword swallower's conventions spouting alliterative nonsense. How could he judge the Calley case on its merits?

So it went for this reader throughout Roth's fantasy. I didn't understand how Tricky intended to implement his extension of the franchise to the yet unborn, even if he was right that they deserve it.

It suddenly occurs to me that Roth intended some sort of satire with "Our Gang." But what leader of the American people could he possibly have had in mind? But doesn't Roth know from reading Joe McGinniss's "The Selling of the President" that we are now governed by a package, put together out of TV images and public-opinion polls?

In other and more serious words: As funny and malicious as this satire is, it doesn't really touch the source of the folly that it is trying to ridicule. As Norman Mailer pointed out some time ago, there is even a limit to the humor of Nixon jokes.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

**CROSSWORD** —By Will Weng

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15								16
17				18								19
20			21					22	23			
		24						25				
26	27	28				29	30			31	32	33
34				35								37
38				39		40		41		42		43
44				45		46		47		48		49
50				51						52		
				53				54	55	56		
57	58	59						60				
64						65	66					67
68												70
71						72						73

Handwritten Arabic text in a box: "هذا امر لا يبر"

Coach Bryant 4th in Victories

Alabama Defeats LSU, 14-7

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 7 (AP)—Terry Davis led 16 yards for a third-period touchdown and unbeaten Alabama...

ever, the result was never in any real doubt after Oklahoma scored two touchdowns in the second quarter...



PASSING TEST—Sonny Jurgensen, restored to the Redskins' active roster in time for yesterday's game with the Eagles...

Saints Tie Raiders With Late Boot

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—His favorite target only twice during the game...

The loss dropped the Chiefs, who had come into the game tied with Oakland for first place...

Redskins Held To a 7-7 Tie By Eagles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Underdog Philadelphia capitalized on an array of Washington errors to tie the Redskins...

The contest ended with Philadelphia on Washington's 26 on a 36-yard pass from Pete Liske...

Toni Fritsch kicked a 38-yard field goal with less than two minutes remaining to give Dallas a 16-13 road victory over St. Louis.

Rookie Charlie Evans pounded over for three touchdowns and Oleman Zeno, put on the roster...

Evans, a 14th-round draft pick from Southern California, spent the first four games...

Ashe Beats Kodes in Final

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—Arthur Ashe of Miami defeated Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia in a see-saw marathon final...

Ashe won, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4. He had to average his best in the first two days...

College Football Scores

Table listing college football scores for various teams including American, Georgia Tech, and others.

Nicklaus Wins in Australia by 7

SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (AP)—Jack Nicklaus won the \$28,000 Dunlop International golf tournament today by seven strokes.

Ramos Knocks Down Foe 4 Times, Gets Disqualified

MADRID, Nov. 7.—A referee from Nigeria, officiating his first world title bout, saved Spain's Pedro Carrasco from almost certain defeat yesterday...

Palmer 2d Best In Palmer Golf

KAWASAKI, Japan, Nov. 7 (AP)—Arnold Palmer failed to win the Arnold Palmer Trophy golf tournament yesterday...

Michigan State Upsets Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Eric (The Flea) Allen scored twice on short runs as Michigan State turned two Ohio State errors into touchdowns...

Stanford Wins To Earn Spot In Rose Bowl

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Don Bunce ran for one touchdown and passed for another and Rod Garcia booted two field goals as Stanford defeated UCLA...

Columbia Kicks Dartmouth From Top of Ivy League

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—A 34-yard field goal by Paul Kallades with 54 seconds to play gave Columbia a 31-29 victory at Baker Field yesterday...

In all seven games this year, Columbia has won or lost by no more than three points, and Dartmouth was fresh from two last-minute victories on field goals...

Alabama Defeats LSU, 14-7

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 7 (AP)—Terry Davis led 16 yards for a third-period touchdown and unbeaten Alabama...

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ABA Results

Table listing ABA basketball results for various teams like Boston, Detroit, and others.

NBA Results

Table listing NBA basketball results for various teams like Boston, Detroit, and others.

ABA Results

Table listing ABA basketball results for various teams like Florida, Dallas, and others.

Observer Love It or Stay

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Rogers has ruled that persons who refuse to swear allegiance to the Constitution can no longer have passports. It would probably be excessive to say that this is the dumbest thing the government has done all week, but the logic behind it is hard to grasp.



Baker

take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. "I can't, in good conscience, do it," he tells the clerk. "You see, the only reason I'm going to Russia is because I don't like those parts in the Constitution about the separation of church and state and freedom of speech."

Denying the glory of American residence to those who will not give it total support has traditionally been a respectable policy for patriots. Just the other day, Sen. Barry Goldwater was urging that the entire United Nations be forced to leave the country because it had not stood firmly behind America on the China vote.

Now, however, with Secretary Rogers's curious ruling, we have an almost impossible situation. Let us suppose for a moment that E.D. Smith is opposed to the Constitution. He goes to a cocktail party one evening and airs his views on the document to E.P. Powers.

"Separation of church and state is absurd," he tells Powers, "particularly if it means you can't have prayers in the classroom every morning. And as for freedom of speech, I don't see why some big-mouthed loud should be allowed to criticize the President out loud if he won't even get a haircut."

Powers, who may assume, will give Smith the time-honored explanation: "If you don't like it here, Smith, why don't you go to Russia?"

In the second and final act we find Smith at the passport office. Crushed by Powers's argument, he is applying for the passport he will need to go to Russia. Suddenly the clerk asks him to

This overstatement of the case is not altogether nonsensical. What sense is there in forbidding foreign travel to the person who will not sign such an oath? Men who refuse to sign oaths of this sort are almost invariably those whom federal pollmen regard as cranks. That is, men innocent of conspiratorial guile or revolutionary determination who, nevertheless, see principles everywhere that need to be stood upon.

The government, with its insistence upon oaths that no true rogue would hesitate for a moment to sign, succeeds only in making life unpleasant for those eccentric few who resent the state's tendencies to hold all mankind suspect and to exact affidavits of affection in return for permitting honest men simply to travel.

The taking of oaths of loyalty to the Constitution should not be demeaned by common usage. At a presidential inauguration, the taking of the oath is the one brief moment that is invariably splendid and moving and noble—masterfully how dim the laker, how depressing his supporting cast, how illiterate his first speech. The young man taking the oath as he enters military service is made aware, unless he is absolutely tone deaf, of the awful solemnity of the contract he is making between his blood and his country.

To require an oath of every party bound for two weeks of over-eating in Europe is to cheapen patriotism, in the same way that it cheapened and exploited for commercial purposes by the sports industry, which wraps its greed in the flag and a million comic renditions of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

People who don't like it here should be able to go to Russia without having to lie to the passport office about why they are going.



Rear Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison, left, with Mauricio Obregon, with whom he will trace Magellan's trip.

Adm. Morison to Sail in the Wake of Magellan

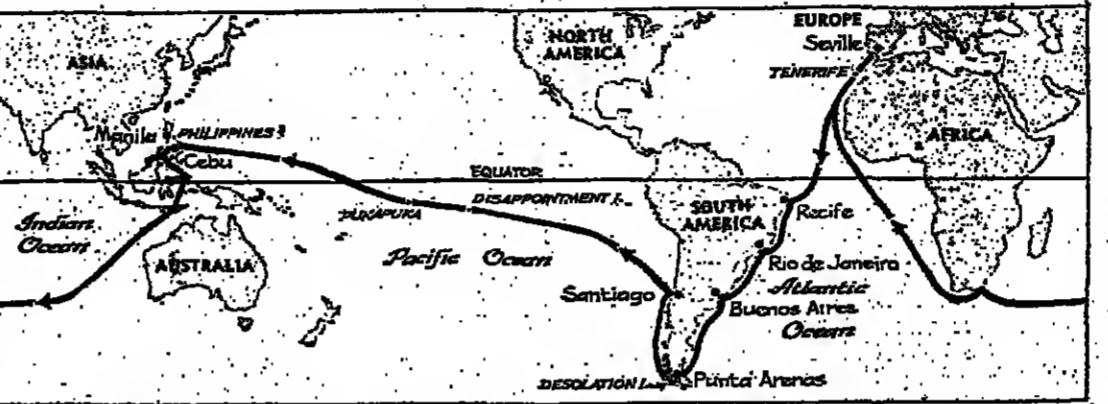
By Henry Raymond

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine (NYT)—You have the course from Guam to Manila. Now let's plot the route along the Chilean coast, bearing in mind that Magellan did much of the "trip at night."

Rear Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison, the world's foremost living naval historian, spoke as he leaned over a big chart of the Southern Hemisphere, running a finger along the rugged Chilean coastline.

Adm. Morison, whose navigator's enthusiasm is undimmed despite his 84 years, is preparing a new venture that would even the fittest of midshipmen: He plans to set out next month to retrace by air and sea the 40,000-mile route of the first circumnavigation of the globe by Ferdinand Magellan 452 years ago.

With scattered charts and graphs giving the living room of his Maine home the appearance of a ship's bridge, the admiral was addressing his friend, a former Frenchman, Colombian diplomat, aviator and explorer, who will make the two-month voyage with him.



Magellan's route; Adm. Morison will begin his voyage at Recife, Brazil.

academic love affair of the Harvard scholar who wrote the monumental 15-volume "History of U.S. Naval Operations of World War II," and whose two-volume biography of Columbus, "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," brought him the Pulitzer Prize in 1952.

A week ago, the admiral gathered his new "crew" at his split level frame house at Mount Desert Island, overlooking Frenchman Bay, to complete preparations for the Magellan venture. In addition to Mr. Obregon, it included Mrs. Morison and James F. Nields, a Massachusetts textile manufacturer and aviation enthusiast who flew Adm. Morison up and down the Atlantic coast of North America to research his latest book, "The European Discovery of America: The Northern Voyages," published by the Oxford University Press last April.

The historian will use the forthcoming voyage for a sequel, in one dealing with the southern explorations of such navigators as Drake, Magellan and Juan Sebastian Elcano, the Spanish captain who completed the trip around the world after Magellan

was killed, by natives in the Philippines. Although Adm. Morison has spent the summer sailing along the Maine coast, he feels the time has come to make a slight concession to age; most of the vast transoceanic stretches will be made by commercial private aircraft, with sea journeys and land explorations confined to the Strait of Magellan; Disappointment and Fuca Fikes, the two barren islands in the Pacific where Magellan's expedition is believed to have vainly sought food, and the Philippines.

"Sailing is better for this kind of research because you get a more detailed impression seeing the routes out of the eyes of the early navigator—and, after all, I am an early navigator," the admiral told a landbound visitor.

"But there are some advantages to traveling by air," he cheerfully conceded. While Adm. Morison's wife, Priscilla, served sherry and bustled herself with a lobster bisque in the house's modern kitchen, the historian, his Colombian friend and Mr. Nields resumed their discussion of the trip.

As they chatted, the three men documented their information with the charts and navigator's logs they will use to duplicate the journey that Magellan began in 1519 from San Lucas, near Seville, with a fleet of five small vessels and was completed by Elcano three years later with one ship and 18 survivors of the 270 who set out on the voyage.

Because Mr. Obregon has already retraced the Magellan journey from Seville to the Cape Verde Islands, Adm. Morison will join him early in December in Recife in northern Brazil, the first New World landfall of Magellan's fleet.

Together they will continue southward to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, down the coast of Argentina and across the strait, where Mr. Nields expects to join them.

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